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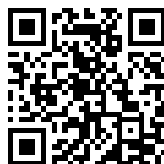
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Owing to the fast growing circulation of the publications issued from time to time by the Italy America Society, the Executive Committee has decided to combine them in a single Bulletin with regular issues.

Subscription to the Bulletin is included in the Membership Dues.

The Bulletin will contain short feature articles, financial and commercial news, and the bibliographic guide Italiana compiled by the Italian Literary Guide Service.

Space in the Bulletin will always be given to the Society for recording its plans and activities throughout the country.

The Economic Situation

The activities of the Fascist Government in Italy since 1922, in the economic field, have been so numerous that it would be impossible to list them all in a short article.

The conditions which faced the new Government at its inception are well known. Confronted with a huge deficit in the budget besides a very important deficit in different public services run by the Government, such as the railroads and the postal, telephone and telegraph services, the Government set about its task with a strong will to eliminate, as soon as possible, situations which were necessarily of great concern to the financial rehabilitation of Italy.

The public finances, long in a ruinous state, with huge deficits ever enlarging at the close of every fiscal year, were put in shape, not only by the enlightened leadership of two learned financiers who were at the task in succession, but also by the efforts of all state employees who bent their backs to their duties with novel ardor.

From a deficit of Lire 15,760,000 in the last pre-Fascist budget of 1922, the yearly budget thereafter improved, so that in 1925-1926 the surplus was recently ascertained at the remarkable sum of Lire 2,268,000,000, or more than \$100,000,000 at the present rate of exchange.

Another example of the results of class co-operation is given by the present condition of the State Railways as compared with that of four years ago. In 1921 the deficit of this state enterprise was Lire 1,141,000,000; the employees on the payroll numbered 241,000. At the close

of the fiscal year 1925-1926 the deficit of previous years had changed to a surplus of Lire 378,000,000. The number of employees had decreased to 175,000, a cut of 66,000 men, and the efficiency of the staff was so improved that the number of passengers transported per kilometer increased by nearly 50%.

There is no doubt of the existing renewed confidence in the future of Italy. Further proofs, if necessary, are given also by the trend of the Lire exchange. From a low of 3.17 towards the end of August, 1926, the Italian exchange rose steadily and unceasingly, reaching, in a short period of time, the maximum of 4.64.

From the declarations made by the Italian Minister of Finance, Count Volpi, the Government is not intervening directly in the market and while they are satisfied with the present level, they feel certain that owing to the deflatory measures recently taken, the value of the Lira should reach as high a level as compatible with the sound economic situation of the country.

The latest step of the Government, having the purpose of further strengthening the Lira, is represented by the "Littorio Loan," which has already been so largely subscribed in Italy and abroad. The new loan has the twofold purpose of converting short term treasury notes of the State, thus relieving the Treasury of the ever present menace of huge maturities to be met, and of providing fresh money for the increasing needs of industry and commerce, in both cases preventing inflation.

The sound policy persistently followed by the Government to restore the economic situation in Italy, has therefore met with a success which is not even denied by extremists in opposition to the Government. Foreign financial markets have reacted favorably to the policy of the Government and in the New York market especially we witness to-day a better appreciation of Italian securities, with the result that Italy will be able to find closer financial co-operation for the development of its industries, especially the hydro-electric, which has a prominent part in the development of the country.

It would be useless to say that the path leading to a complete financial rehabilitation of Italy is now very smooth. Doubtless, more obstacles will have to be overcome, especially if one considers the strain of the readjustment process which the country has to go through. It is certain, on the other hand, that the Government will do everything possible to achieve its goal and the success obtained in the last four years is vivid proof that the financial rehabilitation of Italy is now well assured.

Commercial—Financial—Statistical News

War Debts

The Volta News Agency of Rome announces that the Italian Minister of Finance has already taken the necessary measures for the payment of the last installment for 1926 on the war debts abroad and on the Morgan Loan.

Italy was called on to pay during 1926, to the United States, \$5,000,000 on June 15th; to England, 2,000,000 pounds on March 15th, and 2,000,000 pounds on September 15th; to J. P. Morgan and Company, \$3,500,000 interest on June 1st, \$1,500,000 for the debt's extinction on September 15th, and \$3,500,000 interest on December 1st. A total of 4,000,000 pounds and \$13,500,000 equal to about 800,000,000 Lire.

The Volta Agency remarks that the payments, including the last, have been made regularly without any disturbance to the financial situation of Italy, and without any harmful effect on the process for the revaluation of the Lira.

Savings Banks

The deposits in the Postal Savings Banks have increased from 2,108.3 millions Lire on December 31, 1913, to 10,659.7 millions Lire on October 31, 1926.

Population and Illiteracy

According to the Central Institute of Statistics of Rome the population of Italy has increased from 38,789,827 on December 31, 1921, to 40,548,582 on December 31, 1925, and illiteracy has decreased from 65-70 percent in 1872 to 13-82 percent in 1924.

There has been a remarkable decrease of deaths due to contagious diseases, with a total of 21,902 during 1924.

Tobacco Consumption

The Central Institute of Statistics informs us also that the consumption of domestic tobacco in Italy has increased from 186,471 quintals in 1913-1914 to 285,014 quintals in 1925-1926; the consumption of salt was 2,518,897 quintals in 1913-1914 and 3,490,689 in 1925-1926.

The Development of the Italian Merchant Marine

An official statement issued in Rome last December contains important data on the development of the Italian Merchant Marine. In June, 1914, the tonnage of the Italian Merchant fleet was 1,430,000. At the end of June, 1926, the tonnage was 3,150,000, an increase of 1,720,000 tons in 12 years.

A New Air Line Between Genoa and Palermo

The Societa' Anonima Navigazione Aerea-Genoa (Sanag), a corporation affiliated with the Navigazione Generale Italiana has established an air-line between the cities of Genoa and Palermo and vice-versa. The planes leave Genoa and Palermo on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at regularly scheduled time, calling along the route at Ostia, near Rome and Naples. Consequently, the time for the Palermo to Genoa trip, previously requiring about twenty-eight hours, has been

cut down to nine, with time enough during the intermediate stops at Naples and Rome, for breakfast and lunch.

Heavy Oil Cars in Italy

Fuel economy and the search after substitutes for foreign petrol being a subject of the greatest importance to Italian motorists, the Ministry of National Economy offered a special cup for cars running on heavy oil in the 180 miles reliability trials for the Potenziani Cup, disputed for near Rome on the 28th of November.

In addition to regularity, a minimum speed had to be maintained by the competitors, and the cup offered by the Ministry of Economy was won by Weber driving a Fiat 501 in the 1500 c.c. class, this being the fastest of the cars consuming heavy oil. In the 1100 c.c. class Borzacchini was first on a Fiat 509. The winner of the Potenziani Cup was Poli driving a Lancia in the 2,000 c.c. class. He was followed by Greco and Borniggia, both on Lancia cars. Tattini was first on a Peugeot in the 750 c.c. class.

International Relations

Treaty With Albania

On November 27th the Italian Minister in Albania and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Albanian Republic signed a treaty, of which the text is as follows:

ARTICLE I. Italy and Albania recognize that any change in the political, juridical and territorial "statu quo" of Albania is against the political interest of both.

ARTICLE II. So as to safeguard the interests above mentioned the contracting parties pledge mutual support and cordial collaboration. They further pledge themselves not to enter into treaties with other powers liable to prejudice the interest of the other contracting party.

ARTICLE III. The contracting parties pledge themselves to submit to a special committee of conciliation and arbitration any eventful difference which the usual diplomatic channels have not been able to settle.

The procedure by which this special committee will function will be established at a convention which is to take place at an early date.

ARTICLE IV. The present treaty will have a five-year duration and can be either canceled or renewed a year before it elapses.

ARTICLE V. The treaty when ratified will be filed with the League of Nations.

The ratification on behalf of both countries will be exchanged in Rome.

Italo-German Treaty of Friendship Signed in Rome

The treaty of conciliation and arbitration between Italy and Germany was signed in Rome on December 29, 1926, by Premier Mussolini and the German Ambassador. The new treaty, which has a ten-year duration, contains no political clauses and conforms with the spirit of the League of Nations, with which it will be registered shortly.

The treaty provides for arbitration and the amicable adjustment of virtually all classes of disputes which may arise between Germany and Italy.

It differs from pre-war treaties in that it combines both arbitration and amicable adjustment features, thereby embracing both juridical and non-juridical cases under dispute.

The treaty represents another step in Mussolini's foreign policy, which embodies closer relations with other nations.

Italy by the Locarno treaty of mutual guarantee, jointly with Great Britain, already is a guarantor of the peace and security of Central Europe.

The new pact was negotiated in Geneva during the League of Nations Council sessions early this month.

Only recently Premier Mussolini expressed a wish for a similar treaty with France. Italy also has signed treaties of amity and arbitration with several other nations, among them Jugo-Slavia, Albania and Switzerland.

News Items

In Memoriam

The Italy America Society has suffered the loss of two of its most active members and most devoted friends. Mrs. Russell Tyson of Chicago has recently passed away after a long and painful illness. In her house the Chicago Branch was organized, and she was elected first Vice-President. All her life she had been interested in civic work and her energy, intelligence and executive ability insured the success of all her undertakings.

The San Francisco Branch in October suffered the loss of its secretary, Mrs. John Johns. Italy had no more sincere admirer and friend than Mrs. Johns. She spoke Italian well and had lived for long periods in Italy. From the very beginning, Mrs. Johns had been interested in the work of the Italy America Society and she had many plans and hopes for its steady growth on the Pacific Coast.

To both families and to their many friends, the Italy America Society offers sincere expressions of sympathy.

Exhibition of Black and White

The exhibition of graphic art representing the work of Italian contemporary artists was successfully inaugurated at the Whitney Studios on November 11th. It remained open to the public for two weeks and

was visited by many artists and all the art critics of the New York newspaper and artistic world. The work of the modern artists received considerable praise and many drawings and etchings were purchased in New York.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney donated a collection of ten pictures to the New York Public Library, other ten were donated by the following members of the Italy America Society: Chester Aldrich, George F. Baker, Jr., Franklin Q. Brown, Clarence Dillon, Antonio Fanoni, Guy Lowell, Otto H. Kahn, Thomas W. Lamont, Alfonso P. Villa.

The Print Department of the New York Public Library will have for its permanent collection a representative group of the best work by contemporary Italians.

The exhibition is now on the road to visit the principal cities of the United States.

Lectures by Henry Burchell

A large group of members of the Italy America Society attended the first illustrated lecture by Henry Burchell on the "Rebirth of Imperial Rome."

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander offered her beautiful residence for the occasion and an interested audience followed the scholar's illustration of the various destinies of Rome, and were satisfied as to the beauty of the new city plan which will in no way disturb the historical interest of Rome.

On January 9th H. E. the Italian Ambassador, and Donna Antonietta De Martino gave a brilliant reception in honor of Mr. Henry Burchell, who spoke on the Roman Forums and on the modern housing improvement.

This lecture inaugurated the transcontinental tour which the Society through its various branches has organized for Mr. Burchell.

He will visit the cities of Baltimore, Nashville, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

New Orleans Branch

The Italy America Society in New Orleans has inaugurated its winter program.

The Italian speaking members hold regular "Conversazioni."

On December 12th all the members took part in the inauguration of the exhibition of Black and White. It was the first Italian Art show to visit New Orleans and besides the etchings, Murano Glass and Italian Pottery was shown. The exhibition took place at the Arts and Crafts Club, all arrangements being made by Mrs. Martha G. Westfeldt, chairman of the Art Committee of the Society.

The Entertainment Committee arranged a luncheon at the Patio Royal on December 17th in honor of Professor Bruno Roselli of Vassar College, who spoke on contemporary Italy.

On January 23rd the members of the Society will meet to hear Mr. Henry Burchell lecture on the "Rebirth of Imperial Rome."

Chicago Branch

The Italy America Society in Chicago is completing the arrangements for a dinner in honor of H. E. Nobile Giacomo De Martino, which will take place on January 23rd. This is the first official visit which Ambassador De Martino will make to the great western city and during his stay he will visit the various industries and points of interest throughout the city.

On January 8th Professor and Mrs. Rudolph Altrocchi delivered an illustrated lecture on the Castles of Italy.

Mr. Augustus Peabody has made arrangements with the Chicago Art Club for the exhibition of Black and White to take place under the auspices of the Society.

In the Cultural World

The Study of Italian

The Fifth Annual Report presented by Mario Cosenza, president of the Italian Teachers Association, gives some encouraging information as to the growing interest in the study of Italian and the always increasing number of students both in college and high school.

A list is also given of the teachers of Italian in forty-five high schools throughout the country. The State of New York heads the list with eighteen.

We hear from Prof. V. Ceroni that one hundred thirty-five students are taking Italian in Hunter College.

It is as yet only studied in the Evening and Extension Departments. The College has an active Italian Club.

Italian Children in American Schools

Dr. Avery W. Skinner, of the State Department of Education, in speaking about pupils of foreign parentage in American public schools, informed an audience of educators that children of Italian extraction "have a zeal for study that puts to shame the boy of native American parentage."

It is calculated that over one hundred thousand pupils of Italian extraction are registered in the public schools of Greater New York.

"Turandot"

The regally heralded and royally praised opening of "Turandot" at the Metropolitan Opera House on November 16, 1926, was Giacomo Puccini's last New York premiere. During the tumult of excitement which preceded the occasion and the uproar of praise which followed it, more than a few were led to recall rather sadly the two previous openings at which the beloved composer himself had been present.

Puccini came to New York first in 1907 to supervise the American production of "Madam Butterfly" which had had so disastrous a reception at the Scala in Milan that he would not hazard it on foreign shores without his own expert direction. In this first brief visit he endeared himself tremendously to New York. In the first place he was so far from the conventional figure of the foreign composer who thunders across American shores to storm the city as to win the instant sympathy of all who had been interested in his music. He refused proffered banquets. He hid from the press. He made himself known as a shy, lovable man, not aggressively Latin and distinctly friendly to New York. It was during this visit that he saw "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco Theatre and established precedent for an enduring Italian-American alliance by choosing the "veteran's" popular play as theme for his forthcoming opera. When Puccini returned to Italy to start work upon this new project he carried with him extremely pleasant remembrances of his reception in New York and left here his promise to return.

With the collaboration of two librettists, work on the "Fanciulla del West" progressed fairly rapidly. Puccini was particularly fond of his American-esque opera and admitted the greatest confidence in it from the outstart. When it was finished he looked forward to its first performance with the highest good hopes. Ultimately plans for its world premiere in New York were completed, a Metropolitan cast selected, the "wizard" Toscanini captured to direct, and in 1910 Puccini sailed for America again, to be present a second time at a Metropolitan opening of one of his own works. This time his reception was even warmer than the first and the enthusiastic circle of his American acquaintances was much enlarged. Wherever he went he acquired new and delighted friends or discovered old and devoted ones. His opera's public success was not much greater than his own personal one. The memories of this visit are too recent to need reviving. When Puccini left America the principal artists of the "Fanciulla del West"—Caruso, Amato and Emmy Destinn—knowing his passion for motor-propelled conveyances, gave him a motor boat which, in memory of the Girl of the Golden West herself, they baptized "Minnie." Today the American "Minnie" is part of the tiny fleet left by Puccini in the Lake of Massaciuccoli.

Puccini never saw "Turandot" performed on any stage. He died in 1924 leaving his last opera unfinished. On the 29th of November

this year his body, which had reposed since his death at Milan, was re-buried in Torre del Lago; it had been the composer's wish to return finally to that minute bit of Italy which he had most deeply loved, and where he had lived and worked during the happiest of his years.

We take the liberty of reprinting here the closing words of Renato Simoni's speech at Puccini's grave in Torre del Lago:

"The world is very vast and in it this secluded refuge of the master's is no more than the smallest point. But this smallest point of Italy has bequeathed to the vast world a spiritual treasure that all its peoples envy us the while they admire. Here, it is true, the grave is silent; but out there somewhere a voice is singing, another answering it, and thousands upon thousands of still other voices in houses, in streets, in theatres are repeating over and over again the sweet notes into which the innermost harmonies of the master's spirit have been transfused.

"Even while he lies buried here Giacomo Puccini lives again in the singing hearts of people. We may depart from the religious quiet of his grave-side but not from him. If we travel throughout all the busy streets of the world we will find him everywhere. Everywhere, even in the most distant and least-known lands, we shall feel this one maternal caress of our own country. The words may be strange but the music will make them seem almost ours. Music, which, for the warm human breath which lends it passion and wings, is universal; but so much ours that it pours nostalgia into the hearts of foreigners hearing it, so much ours that it seems to us always to have existed, always to have been within us; just as now it is reborn not from memory but from the depths of our beings, like a prayer which we no longer remember having learned.

"The grave closes him away from us, but what one of us does not retain something of the master in himself? Who does not carry in the purest and serenest part of his soul a proof of the enduring life of this man? Death has no power against this voice. Death, carrying the master off, cannot keep him from speaking even now, from repeating this newest message, from staying with us still and bequeathing to us the last great revelation of himself—in music."

**By Enrolling as Commercial Members, the Firms Hereby
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THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.

Director

"ITALIANA" will henceforth be published in conjunction with the publications of the Italy America Society. We take this occasion to express our gratitude to the officers of the Italy America Society for the co-operation which they have extended to THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE since that Service was inaugurated in May, 1926. We welcome the opportunity to develop this closer co-operation as a result of the combination of the Bulletins of the Italy America Society and "ITALIANA" of THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE is an organization specializing exclusively on matters relating to the literature of Italy, and the buying and bibliographic services of the organization will continue as formerly at Brookside Studio in Connecticut. Books or magazine articles noted in "ITALIANA" may be obtained on short notice through THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE.

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It is the aim of the Director to present in "ITALIANA" a reference list of the important current literary material relating to Italian Life and Letters. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of current opinion.

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The Italian Literary Guide Service
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During 1926 (May-December inclusive) "ITALIANA" was published in mimeographed form. Copies of most of the issues are on hand and can be obtained upon request to the New York Office of "ITALIANA." These early issues can be consulted at the several offices of the Italy America Society.

With this issue of "ITALIANA" it will for the first time reach many librarians, editors, teachers and others identified with or interested in Italo-American relations. To the end that "ITALIANA" may be developed to meet the needs of those interested in Italy, the Director appeals to those receiving "ITALIANA" to favor him with their constructive criticisms concerning the content and arrangement of the material.

Publishers are invited to submit new books and pamphlets, as well as new editions of old works, and the Director will make an effort to give due comment on all books which have a bearing upon affairs relating to Italy, the Mediterranean countries, or any other subject bearing upon Italian Life and Letters.

Commencing with this issue of "ITALIANA," items published in the daily papers will not be noted in this publication. These items have been eliminated from the bibliography after due consideration; it is believed that the bibliography can be made more useful by giving attention to important books and articles in magazines, supplementing the entries with annotations concerning the content and criticisms of the work.

THE "ITALIANA" GROUP: In New York City a group has been organized among those interested in the serious study of books dealing with Italian Life and Letters. The bi-weekly meetings during the fall of 1926 were held in a private home in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, but a permanent place of meeting will be announced at an early date. The Group meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at eight in the evening; Mr. Huntington, Director of THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE, is the speaker. The general subject announced for the four meetings in February and March is "THE RISE OF MODERN ITALY." Beginning with a survey of Italy and Europe prior to the French Revolution, Mr. Huntington will trace the course of events which culminated in the establishment of the seat of government in Rome in 1871. The topics of the four discussions will be: February 11th, "NAPOLEON AND THE ERA OF METTERNICH"; February 25th, "THE YOUTH OF A PRIME MINISTER"; March 11th, "CAVOUR THE STATESMAN AND THAYER HIS BIOGRAPHER"; and March 25th, "THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY." Members of the Italy America Society and students

are invited to attend these meetings. Details concerning the place of meeting can be obtained by addressing the ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE has made a careful study of maps of Italy and the Mediterranean region, and is in a position to give advice and buying service on this subject.

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

I. THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

BROOKLYN, PETER, "MUSSOLINI VS. FASCISM"

New Republic, December 8, 1926.

A critical article by an anonymous contributor.

CESARE, OSCARE, "FIREBRANDS OF FASCISMO"

World's Work, December, 1926, pp. 320-25.

What kind of men are the leaders of Fascism? To find out, Mr. Cesare, a well-known artist, recently went to Italy, and his drawings and observations are presented in this article.

ELLERY, ELOISE, "HISTORIANS' CHRONICLE OF THE WORLD"

Each month, in Current History Magazine.

A discussion of the current Italian political situation.

FOSTER, W. T., AND CATCHINGS, W., "CAN ITALY LEAD THE WORLD?"

World's Work, December, 1926, pp. 310-19.

One of a series of articles dealing with the consumers' influence on prosperity, in which the authors advance the theory that prosperity may be maintained at high level by enabling wage earners and producers to buy the fruits of toil in large measure.

NAUDEAU, L., "ITALY, FRANCE AND THE VATICAN"

Living Age, November 1, 1926. (From L'Illustration, Paris August 28-September 11, 1926.)

The writer believes that the Italian nation is giving up class war in order to to wrest riches from some foreign nation.

NEWMAN, W. P., "ITALY, GREECE AND TURKEY"

Nineteenth Century, 100:545-55, October, 1926.

RAFFALOVICH, G., "WHAT THE ITALIANS THINK OF AMERICA"

Travel Magazine, November, 1926, pp. 12-15.

SALVEMINI, PROF. GAETANO, "THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP"

N. Y., International Committee for Political Prisoners, pp. 91.

Papers on Fascism, with expressions of American "liberal opinion."

SIMONDS, FRANK H., "LONDON TO BUCHAREST" (IV—THE ALBANIAN AFFAIR)

Review of Reviews, January, 1926, pp. 73-5.

"There has been a sharp international crisis growing out of the negotiation and ratification of a treaty of alliance between Italy and Albania."

SLAUGHTER, GERTRUDE, "A SCHOLAR OF CALABRIA"

North American Review, January, 1927, pp. 664-74.

"We had found, on a scarred and battered spot of earth, a plain and simple scholar, working with patience day by day and living an enchanted life, dreaming the Hellenic dreams of Italy."

Travel experiences in the toe of the boot of the Italian Peninsula, "the site of one of the most splendid of Greek colonies." In the office of this scholar, curator of the museum, "we faced two portraits—Mazzini and Mussolini. When we railed him on the strange companions, he protested that he was perfectly consistent. He showed us his Fascist badge. He was not merely following the party in power; he was strong in his support of the present regime. Mazzini was an ideal, we were led to understand; Mussolini was a fact. He had saved the country; he was rescuing the South from illiteracy, putting Italy's house in order, working for the day when the people should be capable of Mazzini's ideal democracy."

SNOW, FRANCIS, "MUSSOLINI ASKS A PLACE IN THE SUN"

New York Times Magazine, December 26, 1926, p. 3.

The Duce explains his imperial design and Italy's need for more colonies.

STURZO, LUIGI, "ITALY AND FASCISM"

London, Faber, 15/-

Translated by Barbara C. Carter; preface by Gilbert Murray.

TARBELL, IDA M., "THE GREATEST STORY IN THE WORLD TODAY"

A series of articles dealing with Mussolini and conditions in Italy.

McCall's Magazine, January, 1927, p. 15. (See also McCall's Magazine for November and December, 1926.)

TITTONI, TOMMASO, "INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE DAY AND SOME ASPECTS OF FASCISM"

London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton Kent and Co., 10/6.

Edited by Baron B. Q. di San Severino, with autographed letter from Sir Austin Chamberlain. These documents are from the writings of the President of the Italian Senate.

FOR CURRENT BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS the reader is referred to the issues of "FOREIGN AFFAIRS." Each issue of this quarterly publication contains a bibliography of "RECENT BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS." Also it should be mentioned here that this quarterly, "FOREIGN AFFAIRS," is published by "The Council on Foreign Relations" in New York City, under the direction of a group in which are associated men of experience in diplomacy, in commerce, and in the leadership of public opinion.

II. FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

ASSOCIATION OF ITALIAN CORPORATIONS, "BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT"

Published monthly in Rome. For information address the Italy America Society, New York City.

BONINI, DR. R., "THE ITALIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN 1925"

Bulletin of American Chamber of Commerce for Italy, August, 1926, pp. 63-73.

COUNT VOLPI DI MISURATA, "THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR ITALY"

Barron's (New York), December 27, 1926, p. 9.

Written by the foremost financial expert in Italy.

Those specially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS," Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL," London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE," New York City.

"THE ECONOMIST," London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all large libraries.

III. HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL

BAILEY, CYRIL (ED.), "THE MIND OF ROME"

New York, Oxford, \$3.50.

Specimens, in translation, of the greatest Roman writers. The author, in his introduction, writes: "The book is an attempt to present to English readers some picture of the Mind of Rome." The book is an anthology of prose and poetic writings of Roman writers down to Apuleius, arranged according to subject and connected together by brief outlines of the history of each branch of literature. The book is intended for readers who have had no Latin; all extracts are therefore in English, chosen from well-known translations.

CARTWRIGHT, JULIA, "BEATRICE D'ESTE" and "ISABELLA D'ESTE"

New York, Dutton.

"CELLINI, BENVENUTO, THE LIFE OF," written by himself.

Translated by Anne Macdonnel. Introduction by Henry Wilson.

Originally appeared in 1903. Illustrated by pen and ink drawings by Adrian De Friston, and many contemporary portraits.

New York, Dutton, \$3.00; London, Dent 7/6.

CHESTERTON, G. K., "ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI"

London, Hodder, 6/-.

CLARKE, M. V., "THE MEDIEVAL CITY STATE"

An essay on Tyranny and Federation in the Later Middle Ages.

London, Methuen, 6/-.

COOTE, COLIN R., "IN AND ABOUT ROME"

New York, McBride, \$5.00; London, Methuen, 18/-.

Travel impressions, with ten illustrations in color by Kenneth Hobson and ten illustrations in colotype by Hanslip Fletcher.

DEWULF, M., "HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY"

Translated by E. C. Messenger, vols. ii.

London, Longmans, 12/6 per volume.

FAURE, GABRIEL, "THE GARDENS OF ROME"

London, Medici Society, 30/-.

Translated by Frank Kemp.

"From Rome he hurries on to the gardens of Tivoli and Frascati, 'eager to be with Nature herself, Nature unspoiled by man and the requirements of town life.'" The monograph ranks the author among the most eloquent of those French writers who praise the Roman gardens. The word "garden" he interprets widely and generously—any scene of natural beauty, whether wildly exuberant or trained and restrained by human art and toil.

GARDNER, E. G., "TRAIANO BOCCALINI"

The Dublin Review, October-December, 1926.

An interesting essay on the sixteenth century Italian satirist and patriot.

GOAD, H. E., "FRANCISCAN ITALY"

London, Methuen, 15/-. Illustrations and two maps.

GRIERSON, E., "THINGS SEEN IN FLORENCE"

New York, Dutton. Revised 1926 edition of a standard work.

HART, CAPT. B. H. L., "A GREATER MAN THAN NAPOLEON, SCIPIO AFRICANUS"

London, Blackwood, 12/6.

"A lively and interesting study of a great man."—London Times.

HOME, GORDON, "ROMAN LONDON"

George H. Doran and Company.

How many of us to-day think of London as having been for five centuries a city of the Roman Empire, whose inhabitants were proud to call themselves Romans? Mr. Gordon Home is an archaeologist and in his book he makes good use of the many archaeological "finds" that have been made in and about London; but his chief purpose was not to prepare a technical reference book. A keen historical sense has made it rather a picture of London life in the first centuries A. D. (Rev. of Reviews, Jan., 1927.)

HUTTON, EDWARD, "CITIES OF SICILY"

London, Methuen, 10/6.

With 12 illustrations in color by Harry Morley, 14 other illustrations and map.

JACKSON, MRS., "A STUDENT IN SICILY"

JOHNSON, HUMPHREY, "THE PAPACY AND THE KINGDOM OF ITALY"

London, Sheed and Ward, 3/6.

JONES, DR. H. S. (ED.), "CATALOG OF THE ANCIENT SCULPTORS PRESERVED IN THE MUNICIPAL COLLECTIONS OF ROME"

Oxford, The Clarendon Press.

Fourteen years ago the Clarendon Press issued the first volume of this catalog. The second volume deals with "The Sculptures of the Palazzo dei Conservatori." This volume consists of two parts, the text and a large volume of plates. The work was compiled by the Members of the British School at Rome.

- MACKINNON, A. G., "THINGS SEEN IN ROME"**
New York, Dutton. (A new edition of a standard guide.)
- NORMAN, S., "CERTOSA"**
Nation, London. Vol. 39, pp. 671-2, September 11, 1926.
- POLAND, F., REISINGER, E., AND WAGNER, R., "THE CULTURE OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME"**
Boston, Little Brown, \$6.00.
A study of the life, thought and culture of the period, especially for the general reader, giving facts about literature, science, art, private life, etc., of the people of Greece and Rome.
- RAGG, L. AND L. M., "THINGS SEEN IN VENICE"**
New York, Dutton. (A new edition of a standard guide.)
- RAGG, MRS. L., "THINGS SEEN IN THE ITALIAN LAKES"**
New York, Dutton. (A new edition of a standard guide.)
- ROSE, H. J., "PRIMITIVE CULTURE IN ITALY"**
London, Methuen, 7/6.
- SABATINI, RAFAEL, "THE LIFE OF CESARE BORGIA"**
Revised edition, illustrated. A history and some criticisms.
London, S. Paul, 12/6.
- SAN BERNARDINO OF SIENA, "EXAMPLES"**
Chosen by Ada Harrison.
London, Gerald Howe, 10/6.
- SETON, WALTER (ED.), "SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI: ESSAYS IN COMMEMORATION"**
London, Univ. London Press, 16/-.
Contributions by various eminent authors, illustrated.
- SHERMAN, A., "BENVENUTO CELLINI, ARTIST AND FIREBRAND"**
Mentor, October, 1926, Vol. 14, pp. 1-10.
- STERNE, LAURENCE, "A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY"**
New York, Macmillan; London, Macmillan, 10/6.
- "THE LETTERS OF WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER," Edited by CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.**
Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, \$5.00.
One of the few Americans who have won recognition in the present century as expert in the art of biography, the late William Roscoe Thayer was also admitted to the inner circle of modern historians. His "Cavour," "Roosevelt," and "John Hay" were noteworthy for the historical material they contained.
- VAN WYCK, W., "SAVONAROLA"**
London, 12/6.
"A remarkable picture of Florence in the days of Lorenzo, and a dramatic representation of Savonarola amongst his contemporaries that may faithfully be described as unique."—Liverpool Post.

IV. ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

HUDIG, F. W., "ORIGIN OF ITALIAN ART"

Art & Archaeology, 22: pp. 59-72, September, 1926.

REED, A., "ANTIQUÉ ITALIAN TOMB PAINTINGS"

International Studio, 84: 63-67, August, 1926.

V. LITERATURE

BRICKELL, HERSCHEL, "ITALIAN LETTERS UNDER FASCIST RULE"

New York Times Book Rev., December 26, 1926, p. 14.

A report of an interview with Domenico Bulgarini, editorial head of the firm of Attilio Vallecchi, of Florence, "publishers for Giovanni Papini and headquarters for literature friendly to the Fascist movement, a propaganda center for the movement a good many months before the Duce came to power." Signor Bulgarini outlines some of the causes which have caused the decrease of reading, dropping of sale of books and the development of conditions not conducive to the health of the publishing business.

MULLER, J. W., "MODERN ITALIAN BOOKS"

Publishers' Weekly, December 18, 1926, pp. 2257-8.

This article should be of interest to every person handling books and interested in the manufacture and sale of books in Europe. The writer emphasizes the striking contrast between the book-selling methods of the United States, England and Germany on the one hand, and the methods in Italy—for in Italy there are few "Middle class" books (the book of good literary content, good design and good illustration, good typography and printing, salable at a moderate price); the paper-covered book and the luxurious books hold most of the field.

VI. FICTION

BELTRAMELLI, A., "PICCOLO POMI"

New York, Dutton. Translated by Leo Ongley.

CLARKE, ISABEL C., "THE CASTLE OF SAN SALVO"

London, Hutchinson, 7/6.

A story presenting agreeable representatives of English and Italian aristocracy.

COUPERUS, LOUIS, "THE COMEDIANS"

New York, Doran, \$2.50.

Decadent Rome in a Dutch novel; a story of the subjects of the late Caesars and the Antonines, which "seems to one critic, at least, to be the most successful and convincing study of decadent Rome yet attempted."

HASTINGS, PETER, "S. P. Q. R."

London, Holden, 7/6.

"A vigorous tale of the early Roman Empire by an author who has evidently taken trouble over his facts."

KING-HALL, OLGA, "HER ITALIAN HUSBAND"
London, 7/6.

LEE, ANNE S., "WHEN ROME REIGNED"
New York, Revel.
A story of the dawn-time of Christianity.

PIRANDELLO, LUIGI, "SHOOT"

This new novel by Pirandello is announced by Dutton & Co. for early in January. Its title, "SHOOT," is the nickname of a motion-picture man, Gubbio, through whom the story is told. The camera man sees tragedy unfold before him as he turns the crank of his machine. The translation is by Charles Scott Moncrieff.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

BOSANO, GABRIELLA, "CURRENT ITALIAN PERIODICALS"

"Italica," November, 1926, pp. 81-85.

A list of current Italian magazines which can be recommended to students for collateral reading or for bibliographical purposes. The article lists eleven "Erudite Periodicals" and seventeen "Literary and Generally Cultural Periodicals."

SHAW, J. E., "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA"

"Italica," November, 1926, pp. 88-90.

This is a regular feature of "Italica" and should be of value as a source of reference to students who desire to follow the trend of Italian Studies. "The bibliography includes only books, articles and reviews of a studious kind."

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA (Thirteenth Edition)

The three new supplementary volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica present an entirely new survey of the march of events during the years between 1910 and 1926. As an aid to the student interested in Italian Life and Letters, we give below a record of the material in this new Britannica relating to Italy:

"CROCE, BENEDETTO," by John Alexander Smith, M.A.

"D'ANNUNZIO, GABRIELE," by Luigi Villari.

"DUSE, ELEONORA," by Lina Waterfield.

"ARCHAEOLOGY: ITALY," by Tenney Frank.

"ASIAGO, BATTLE OF," by Wm. K. McClure.

"CADORNA, GENERAL," by Wm. K. McClure.

"CAPORETTO, BATTLE OF," by Wm. K. McClure.

"ADRIATIC SEA," by Wm. Miller.

"ITALIAN LITERATURE," by Arundel Del Re.

"MARCONI, GUGLIELMO," by Rt. Hon. Fred G. Kellaway.

"ITALY: DEFENCE," by Maj. Gen. John Duncan.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS (Cont.)

- "ITALY: FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY," by Luigi Einaudi.
"FASCISM," by Luigi Villari.
"ITALY: POLITICAL HISTORY," by Luigi Villari.
"MUSSOLINI, B.," by Luigi Villari.
"NITTI, FRANCESCO," by Luigi Villari.
"MEDITERRANEAN SEA," by Marion I. Newbegin.
"LATIN LITERATURE," by Robt. S. Conway.
"ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS: ITALO-TURKISH WAR," by Wm. K. McClure.
"FIUME," by William Miller.
"SONNINO, SIDNEY," unsigned.
"STURZO, LUIGI," by Luigi Villari.
"VICTOR EMMANUEL III," by Luigi Villari.
"LUIGI PIRANDELLO," by Silvia d'Amico.
"PAPACY," by John R. S. Leslie.
"VITTORIO VENETO, BATTLE OF," by Wm. K. McClure.

The foregoing are the leading articles relating to Italian affairs. The reader should refer to the volumes for biographical information and other material of a similar character if not listed above.

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Italian Musicians in America

BY WILLIAM B. MURRAY

Probably no factor has been so potent as the Italian musician, in restoring to Italy a premier place in the world's culture. Reference is here made not to the interpreter but to the creator of music, for other things being equal, the interpreter influences the crowd which really counts for little in the final judgment, whereas the creator must by the very nature and forward-looking quality of his work affect that smaller group who eventually determine the taste and the opinion of the crowd.

The coming to America of composers like Alfredo Casella and Ottorino Respighi has meant for American audiences a first-hand acquaintance with two of the most vital forces not only in contemporary Italian music but in the entire field of composition. Their compositions have little in common except their Italian origin and in fact represent two distinct trends of our present musical thought, yet probably for this very reason the coming of them both at this particular time has done (even more than was anticipated) a great deal to prove to Americans that in Italy a genuine "risorgimento" of music has gone hand in hand with that other, more obvious, and more materialistic revival of things Italian.

Casella represents a definite attempt to restore to Italy her former position in pure music — a position undeniably Italy's in the Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Centuries, before the advent

of Bach swept the course of music into two centuries of German supremacy. He is today one of the arch-champions of classicism, a composer who, not disdaining the harmonic developments of the past quarter century, writes within the formal outlines of pre-symphonic composition. He opposes all that overstatement of emotion which was the popular strength of the German Romantic School. So in his Partita for piano and orchestra introduced under Mr. Mengelberg a year ago; in his "Scarlattiana", a suite for piano and orchestra played under Mr. Klemperer a few weeks ago; in his ballet "La Giara", which has been revealed in its original form in the Metropolitan Opera House, Casella has written with a fluency, a brio, and a feeling for the flow of music which has not been known in Italian music since the days of Scarlatti and Vitali.

This season is Casella's fourth in the United States. It is a far cry from that evening six years ago when he made his debut playing with the Philadelphia Orchestra his "Notte Alta" and winning little but derision from audience and critics. That initial "welcome" Casella accepted with the stoicism of an artist who recognized his own worth and was prepared to wait patiently for the inevitable recognition which must come to that which is worthwhile in art. In the years which have passed he has carried the message of his music to every important American city. He has conducted the great symphony orchestras, he has played recitals of piano music, he has collaborated with various chamber music organization always with an increasing return of respectful attention and critical recognition. The climax came in Boston a few weeks ago when as guest-conductor in the absence of Mr. Koussevitsky he made so signal an impression that a contract was immediately concluded whereby he returns to conduct the ten weeks' season of the "pops", beginning May 2nd.

Respighi came to America for the first time just a year ago, when under Mr. Mengelberg he played the piano part of his Concerto in the Mixolydian mode. There followed appearances as guest-conductor with the Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Detroit Orchestras; always most successfully. This season he has returned to serve as guest-conductor and piano soloist with the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Boston Orchestras and to give in many cities joint-recitals with Mrs. Respighi, a soprano of lovely voice and large interpretative powers.

His programs with orchestra have naturally been devoted to his own compositions, though all of these were well-known in America before Respighi's advent. Indeed such pieces as "Le Fontane di Roma", "La Ballata degli Gnomidi", "I Pini di Roma", the Overture "Belfagor", and the two Suites of Ancient Dances are common to the symphonic programs of every year. For Respighi's music has a charm, a warmth, a color which win an immediate accep-

tance by public and connoisseur alike. He is no revolutionist in music, simply a composer of power and of transcendent beauty.

One must not believe that these two are alone in Italy's symphonic development. There is much to be said about the austerities of Malipiero, for the brilliance which is Pizzetti's in opera and in chamber music, for the promise that the years are fulfilling in such younger men as Castelnuovo, Tedesco and Rieti. These unfortunately are known to America only in their music. Possibly the time will come when they also will provide sight for American eyes as well as sound for American ears.

This article began with a distinction between interpretative and creative musicians. One man, however, an Italian, must take his place somewhere between the two extremes; that is Toscanini. By every definition he is distinctly an interpreter of others' music, yet so lucid are his interpretations, so simple in their devastating clarity that his every reading has seemed a new revelation of the composer's intent and content. What Toscanini has accomplished, what triumphs he has enjoyed is too recent and too well bruited a matter to call for further repetition in this place. He is the true genius of conductors and knows no comparison among his fellows.

This season has been essentially one to glorify the Italian maker of music. No other country has been represented in America as has Italy; no other has sent its creators of music to America. Casella, Respighi, and Toscanini have proven themselves the best of propagandists, primarily because none of them has been, or represented himself to be, anything else than a propagandist of what is best in contemporary art. That they have been Italians is in their case the same adventitious result of birth which befell Scarlatti, Vitali, and Pergolesi.

Art Notes

American Etchings to be Seen in Florence.

A remarkable collection of etchings, engravings, and various types of graphic art has been assembled by the American Federation of Art and will be shown at the Second International Exposition of Modern Graphic Art to be held in Florence, Italy, in April and May.

The whole exhibit comprises 262 prints and the gallery assigned to the Americans will be furnished in the colonial style and decorated with seven large pieces of typically American pottery and two samples of Tiffany glass.

Miss Leila Mechlin, Secretary of the American Federation of Arts, is responsible for the very successful organization of the exhibition.

American landscape artists carried away the first prize at the Biennial Exposition in Rome, and the graphic art from over seas

will receive a warm welcome in Florence from the artists whose work is now enjoying a successful American circuit.

A Tablet in Rome in Memory of St. Gaudens

The American Ambassador to Italy participated in the unveiling of a tablet which has been placed on the house where the famous sculptor August Saint Gaudens lived and worked for a number of years.

In the New York Galleries

Antonio Donghi the young Roman painter whose work was so much admired in last year's exhibition, has had the honor of a one man show at the New Gallery. Twenty canvasses were shown including landscape, portraiture, and various subjects in which the remarkable talent of the young artist was displayed in all its vivid sincerity.

Gino Albieri from Venice had an attractive display of Venetian and African landscapes. His pictures painted from a dirigible giving a bird's eye view of Rome, awakened considerable interest.

Events in Italy

Several interesting events have of late taken place in Italian political life as well as in the field of international relations. Although most of them have commanded considerable attention in the press, for record purposes the most important are hereby summarized.

Governments Labor Policy

At a meeting held in Milan on January 16th, 1927, a group of former socialist deputies passed a motion endorsing the Policy of the Fascist Government in regard to labor. A statement signed by Honorable Ludovico D'Aragona (for many years Secretary of the Confederation of Labor), Rinaldo Rigola, Emilio Colombino, Ludovico Calda and Carlo Azzimonti was given to the press and awakened wide spread comment. Among other things it was said: "When the labor organizations constitute a menace to the state the latter is compelled to interfere. It is obvious that any other conception necessarily leads to the abandonment of class prejudices. This does not mean to deny socialism but merely to interpret it more realistically as the ultimate aim or as the tendency of society. What the working classes have most at heart is that the Government should proclaim the principle of duty to intervene in the relations between the various social classes.

"We must state most clearly that production is not the result only of manual labor and that, therefore, a certain solidarity exists between the different factors of production. This solidarity is socially useful, though it does not necessarily eliminate the struggle for the defense of class interests.

"But it follows logically that there must be a limit for the workers and industrialists, which they must not exceed in the defense of their class interests.

"The Fascist regime is a reality and as such must be taken into consideration. This reality is the result, in part, of principles which we have defended and which the Fascists have applied. The Syndicalist policy of the Fascists for instance, is in some aspects just like ours.

"We were against the policy of the Liberal State of not interfering in the economic activities of the nation. Now we make every possible reservation on the method and aims of Fascist intervention, but as this intervention does take place, it is in our interest to follow its developments closely".

The Flight of the Santa Maria

The two American continents are united with Italy in expectant enthusiasm for the flight of Commander De Pinedo, who proposes to link the various continents by a rapid aerial route.

The transoceanic flight has been already accomplished whilst amid unprecedented demonstrations of admiration and joy, the Italian flyer with his nationally designed and built plane is proceeding towards the North American continent.

International Relations

Italy and the limitation of Naval Armaments

On February 21st, the American Ambassador in Rome received the formal answer from the Italian Government regarding the American note for a further limitation of Naval Armaments. The text of the note published in full in all American papers reveals that Italy owing to her particular and unfavorable geographical condition cannot consider a partial revision of the Washington Treaty.

"In relation to this proposal" it is said "His Majesty's Governments must state that, in principle and as far as the European Continent is concerned, its viewpoint is that there exists an undeniable interdependence between every kind of armament of every single nation and that it is not possible to adopt any more partial measures applicable to only five great naval powers.

"The Italian Government thinks that limitation of armament, in order to be efficacious for the purposes of which President Coolidge speaks, must be universal, and it recalls in this connection that the example of Washington has not been accepted by the smaller powers and that the conference held in Rome in 1924 to extend the principles of the Washington Treaty to other and non-signatory powers did not meet with success.

The general tone of the note testifies as to Italy's endorsement of the "spirit which guided President Coolidge which is so to speak the patrimony of the Italian Government and people. Italy in fact not only adhered to the Washington conference, but has concluded in these last years a greater number of treaties of friendship and arbitration than any other nation".

A Treaty Between Italy and Chile

On February 24, Premier Mussolini and the Chilean Ambassador in Rome, senor Villegas, signed a treaty of conciliation and juridical regulation which had been under negotiation for some time. The treaty is composed of 23 articles and is valid for ten years. If it is not denounced six months before its expiration, it is automatically extended for another five years.

Since August 1923 Italy has signed 12 treaties of friendship and arbitration, but this is the first stipulated with a country of the New World. The treaty provides that any question arising between the two countries which cannot be solved by ordinary processes of diplomacy will be submitted to a special permanent commission nominated for this purpose.. The purpose of the permanent commission is to examine all questions arising between the two countries and to suggest methods of solution. The commission will make its decisions by majority vote and must issue its report within six months of the question being submitted to it. Its reports, which can only be published by common consent of both parties, have not the value of arbitral awards, but can be either accepted or rejected by the contracting parties. The commission fixes the limit within which the contracting parties must signify their acceptance or refusal of the commission's report. If either party rejects the commission's report, or if the time limit is exceeded, either of the contracting parties can ask that the question be laid before the International Court at The Hague.

Summer Courses in Italy

Royal University for Foreigners in Perugia

The University of Perugia announces the continuation of the Summer session for foreign students which was so successfully inaugurated last year.

The courses will begin on July 25th and continue until October 24th.

During the last season, lectures were delivered by leading men in Italian life such as Benito Mussolini, Gentile, Papini.

Courses are offered in elementary, second year, and advanced Italian as well as on Italian art, history, and literature.

Villa D'Este School of Music, Tivoli, Rome

The summer Master School of Music organized under the Patronage of H. E. the Minister of Public Instruction, will offer an eight week course beginning July 6th, and ending August 31st.

Instruction in piano, singing, violin, harp and composition, will be given by teachers of international reputation.

The Villa d'Este is one of Italy's show places, and the little city of Tivoli where the necessary arrangements have been made for students' living quarters, has since the time of the Romans been a favorite summer residence.

The Roman Club House

The American Ambassadors, Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher, the Italian Minister of Public Instruction and a distinguished group of men and women attended the formal inauguration of the Roman Club House, which under the direction of Signora Danesi Traversari has become an ideal residential site for American girls. Unusual opportunities are offered for those who wish to receive serious instruction in music, art literature; courses of lectures are given by professors. The most important artistic and musical organizations are connected with the Roman Club House. Among these are: the American Academy, the Accademia Musicale di Santa Cecilia, the Associazione Artistica Internazionale, the Corsi Estivi di Villa d'Este a Tivoli, the Accademia di Belle Arti. Provision is made for all students to attend the concerts of the Augusteo, the opera, and other important musical and artistic events. Tours to the more important cities of Italy are organized during the year.

Summer Courses in Florence

Italy's oldest summer school for foreigners will start its 28th session in Florence from July 15th to August 31st.

The courses include study of Dante, Italian Language, History of Art, Literature, Music, Political History, and Contemporary Italy.

Summer Courses in Siena

The University of Siena announces courses similar to those in Florence commencing on August 1st ending September 15th.

Besides the current courses on art, history, and literature, a series of special lectures will be devoted to the life and work of San Bernardino da Siena.

Summer Courses in Venice

These courses which last one month (September 1st to 30th) specialize on the history of Venice and on the history of music. A series of concerts are given to illustrate the course.

Note:

Registration in Italian Summer Schools, illustrated booklets, and information regarding travel, passport formalities, tuition fees, and living conditions can be secured from the E. N. I. T. Tourist Office, 749 Fifth Avenue.

Members of the Society who plan to visit Italy can obtain letters of introduction from the various branches of the Society.

Italians in Banking

During the past few weeks the Liberty Bank, with many branches throughout the State of California, merged with the Bank of America, also a California Institution having many branches in Los Angeles City.

The headquarters of the Liberty Bank were in San Francisco; headquarters of the Bank of America, in Los Angeles. The two Banks were merged under the name of Liberty Bank of America.

The controlling interests in these banks were owned by the Bancitaly Corporation.

On March 1st the Bank of Italy of California received a National charter from the Comtroller of Currency, and also permission to merge with the Liberty Bank of America. The consolidated banks will be known as the Bank of Italy National Trust & Savings Association.

We refer to this because the controlling interests of these banks is lodged with the Bancitaly Corporation, which was organized and is now managed by Italians, having at its head A. P. Giannini of San Francisco.

The merged Institution will have total resources in excess of \$650,000,000 making it the 2nd largest bank in the United States. This bank is also managed by Italians.

The Bancitaly Corporation likewise controls the Bowery & East River National Bank of New York City, with fourteen branches having resources in excess of \$90,000,000; and the Commercial National Bank located on Wall Street, with a branch in Harlem, having assets of \$18,000,000.

The Bank of Sessa of Brooklyn is to be merged with the Commercial Exchange Bank.

The Bowery & East River National Bank has as its President, Dr. A. H. Giannini.

The President of the Commercial Exchange Bank is Mr. Lionello Perera.

Italy America Society News Items

Associazione Italo Americana has New President

The Associazione Italo Americana in Rome at a special meeting held on January 22, elected to the office of the President the Honorable Emilio Bodrero.

Prof. Bodrero is a scholar who has for many years been interested in international relations.

He is at the present time Under-Secretary of State for Public Instruction.

Niccolo' Machiavelli Commemorated

The New York members of the Italy America Society were invited to attend a lecture at the home of Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont on Sunday, February 20th to hear a lecture by Arthur Livingston on "The writings and influence of Niccolò Macchiavelli" who died in his native Florence just four hundred years ago. A tribute to the great Florentine was paid by John Erskine who introduced the speaker. Arthur Livingston outlined the various phases of Macchiavelli's thought, recalled the criticism to which his work had been subjected both by Italian and foreign critics and concluded that not only because of the originality of his thought, but because of his clear insight into the attitude of mind from which modern nationalism was born, and his understanding of pragmatic political development, he could be considered and honored as an outstanding influence in the development of modern political theory.

Lecturae Dantis

On February 23rd a group of members of the Society met at the home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow for the first of the readings of Dante's Divine Comedy which have now regularly taken place from year to year.

Professor Dino Bigongiari read and explained the XXII Canto of the Inferno in which grafters are punished. The fantastic scene characteristically medioeval, could not have found a better and more erudite interpreter.

The lectures will take place on every Wednesday morning. On account of the second notice and eventual changes in the houses it is absolutely necessary for members interested to notify the Society.

Bulletin and Italiana

Subscription to the Society's publication is included in the membership dues.

The assembled bulletins which can be found at the end of the year will form a valuable reference file on contemporary Italy.

The Society will be grateful to its members for the names of persons and institutions who might be interested in subscribing to the Bulletin.

Giuseppe Prezzolini to Lecture in Columbia

Columbia University has been fortunate in securing the distinguished Italian writer, Giuseppe Prezzolini for a course of lectures in the Summer Session.

Prezzolini is the author of several important books, among them *Fascism* and *Coltura Italiana*. This is his second visit to Columbia. For several years he has been a regular contributor to leading American magazines and reviews and is regarded as one of the most brilliant experts on all matters regarding Italian life and letters.

Italy America Lectureship

Mr. Henry Burchell who this year lectured officially for the Italy America Society has just returned from an extensive western journey.

The lecture tour entirely organized by the Society included the following American cities: Baltimore, Washington, Nashville, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Lincoln, Omaha, and Chicago.

The Society extends grateful thanks to its members in the various branches who by their interest and generous hospitality insured the success of the tour, and to the Royal Italian Consuls who so courteously collaborated with the Society and welcomed Mr. Burchell.

Large audiences heard the lecture on the "Rebirth of Imperial Rome" and the lecture on "Mussolini and the Fascist State".

Mr. Burchell was very much impressed by the keen and intelligent interest of the western audiences in foreign policies and particularly in Italian events. The board of Directors and the Advisory Committee of the Society extended a vote of thanks to the Secretary of the Society.

DUSOLINA GIANNINI RECITAL

for

ELEONORA DUSE MEMORIAL

Dusolina Giannini, the famous concert singer, is generously giving her services for an "All Italian" recital to be held at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 24th, 1927.

The proceeds of the concert will go towards the Fellowship and Endowment Fund of the Eleonora Duse Memorial.

This fund enables an American student to spend a year in Italy for study and research. The Fellowship is open to men and women alike, and is awarded from year to year, by the Committee on Education of the Society.

Dusolina Giannini was born in Philadelphia of Italian parents. Her education and training have been entirely American. The famous artist, Madame Marcella Sembrich, has been her teacher. The young singer is entirely Italian in type and has an instinctive love for Italian lyrics and folk songs.

Since her sensational debut in New York with the Schola Cantorum concert, Miss Giannini has become one of the leading figures in the world of music. She has been heard in recitals and with great orchestras all over the United States. She created a sensation on the stage in Germany where she sang the title role in *Aida*, then to pass on to other triumphs in London and Vienna.

Miss Giannini pays a gracious tribute to the land of her ancestors by singing under the auspices of the Italy America Society for the Eleonora Duse Memorial. By so doing, in the affection of Italians and Italy's friends, her name becomes associated with "one whose genius has left its mark on every theatre of ideas in the world".

The Italian Ambassadors, Her Excellency, Donna Antonietta De Martino, heads the list of Patronesses.

The members and friends of the Society have pledged whole hearted support so as to make the occasion a worthy tribute to the best in Italian Art.

Reservations for boxes and seats can be secured at the Italy America Society, 25 West 43rd Street.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to Italian Life and Letters. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available source of information and expressions of opinion.

Persons interested in Italian Life and Letters should note the frequent additions which are being made to the five commendable series of works enumerated below. The new volumes in these series frequently contain material bearing directly upon the history and literature of Rome and Italy.

We have before us this month the new announcements of these works, and will be glad to send a set of the announcements to any of our readers upon request.

The History of Civilization Series (Knopf)

Le Legacy Series (Oxford)

The Debt to Greece and Rome Series (Longmans Green)

The Loeb Classical Library (Putnam)

The Cambridge Histories (Cambridge)

THE "ITALIANA" BIBLIOGRAPHY: Much of the current literary material which is noted in "ITALIANA" is ephemeral in character. To back up the current bibliography and make it of practical value, it must be supplemented by a carefully-selected and well-annotated

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bibliography of accredited works of reference on Roman and Italian culture. Such an annotated bibliography, covering books published prior to 1921, is now in course of preparation; a mimeographed preliminary list of approximately 500 titles has been issued, and we are hoping that those interested in the subject will call upon us for copies of this list — in order that we may have the benefit of wide criticism in the drafting of a more permanent bibliography. THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE would welcome correspondence from those who would consent to help us in this undertaking.

DR. COSENZA'S DICTIONARY CARD-INDEX: Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, President of The Italian Teachers' Association, four years ago established a dictionary card-index of all books published in any language and in any country, dealing with any phase of Italian culture; this file, which is maintained in New York City, now contains more than five thousand cards — all relating to books published since May, 1923. The index consists of all cards published by the Library of Congress dealing with Italian Culture. In the year 1926 the number of cards published was sixty percent greater than in the previous year — which reflects the increased interest of the English speaking world, in things Italian. Commencing with this issue of "ITALIANA" the titles of books written in English and appearing in Dr. Cosenza's card-index are included in the reference-list published in "ITALIANA".

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY ICONOGRAPHIC INDEX: This is another card-index, which is of special interest to students of Italian art. This index contains inexpensive reproductions (mostly photostats) of art objects dating from the beginnings of Christian Art to 1400 A. D. Under each subdivision of art (e. g. sculpture and sarcophagi, ivory and bone, manuscripts, etc.) each card notes the present location and (when known) the place of origin of the object indexed. Art students going to Princeton with proper credentials may have access to this Index.

LANTERN SLIDES: In the January issue of "ITALIANA" an announcement was made concerning maps of Italy. We are now in a position to give advice and buying service relating to lantern slides.

We are able to draw upon sources which have been assembling slides of Italian Travel and Art during the past fifty years. Those interested in the purchase of slides should address THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE.

THE "ITALIANA" EVENINGS: Following the success of the "Italiana" Evenings, this winter, a preliminary program has been an-

nounced for next winter. The "Evenings" will be held at an up-town studio on the first Friday Evening of each month — a program at eight-fifteen and coffee at ten. Shelley, Thayer, Keats, James, Browning and Symonds will be discussed by Mr. Huntington on successive evenings — and the general subject for the winter is to be "English Men of Letters in Italy". Early advice from those interested would be appreciated send for preliminary announcement.

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

THE "FASCISM" ISSUE OF SURVEY-GRAPHIC: Lack of space prevents us from analyzing the remarkable March number of the Survey Graphic of which the index was published on page twelve of the February issue of "ITALIANA". This number will prove invaluable to all persons interested in Italy as well as to those interested in great social problems. Neither time nor effort has been spared to make this review one of the outstanding publications of the year relating to Italian Life and Letters.

The articles covering many phases of Italian Life are illustrated by drawings, sketches, pictures and engravings representing the work of contemporary Italian artists. The cover features the bust of Mussolini by Adolfo Wildt.

The Survey Graphic may be purchased through the larger news agencies, but where it cannot be obtained locally copies may be ordered at fifty cents each from The Survey Associates, Inc. 112 East 19th St., New York City.

I. THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

ROE, JAMES P., "MUSSOLINI AND WORLD PEACE"

An address delivered before the Foreign Policy Association. Boston January 15th, 1927. Published by Il Carroccio Publishing Company, New York City.

SALVEMINI, G., "THE TREATMENT OF THE PRESS IN FASCIST ITALY"

New Statesman (London). Jan. 15th, 1927, pp. 412-3.

"They make a silence and they call it peace".

— "PIUS XI, MUSSOLINI AND THE SCHOOLS"

America, Feb. 5, 1927, 395 (Editorial).

"The Pontiff does not deal in generalities. The philosophy in question, he said, makes the State an end in itself, and citizens mere means to that end, absorbing and monopolizing everything".

— "THE ITALIAN ENIGMA"

Time and Tide (London), Jan. 21, 1927, pp. 51-2.

GREAT BRITAIN (Foreign Office), "NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITALY RESPECTING LAKE TSANA"

Rome, Dec. 14-20, 1925.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1926. Treaty Series 1926. No. 16.

GREAT BRITAIN (Treaties), "NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ITALY FOR THE RECIPROCAL RECOGNITIONS OF PROOF MARKS"
London, June 24, 1926.
London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1926.

II. FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

ASSOCIATION OF ITALIAN CORPORATIONS, "BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT"
Published monthly in Rome. For information address the Italy America Society, New York City.

MINNIGERODE, F. L., "MARCONI TAKES A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE"
New York Times Magazine, Feb. 13, 1927.
An interview with Senator Marconi, who has led the development of wireless communication during the past quarter century.

STRUNSKY, SIMEON, "A REVIEW OF COSTANTINE E. MC. GUIRE'S BOOK, 'ITALY'S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POSITION'"
New York Times Book Review, Feb. 6, 1927.

Those specially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS", Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE",
New York City.

"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all large libraries.

"THE ITALIAN EXPORTER"
Published monthly by the Istituto Nazionale per l'Esportazione.
Rome, Italy.

III. HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

DOYLE, SIR A., "THE BRITISH ARMY IN ITALY"
Fortnightly Review, February 1927.

FIELD, W. T., "ROME THE ETERNAL CITY"
London, J. Hamilton, 16-. Two volumes in one.

FRANK TENNEY, "AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF ROME"
Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins Press, \$3.00, Second edition.

GRAY, CECIL and HESELTINE, PHILIP, "CARLO GESUALDO, PRINCE OF VENOSA, MUSICIAN AND MURDERER"

New York, Lincoln Mac Veagh, The Dial Press, \$3.00.

"It is apparent the Prince of Venosa stood head and shoulders above most of his colleagues at Ferrara, in actual progress and

invention; only the impossibility of projecting ourselves into the musical atmosphere of the time has kept us from fully understanding the importance of his work". (Boston Transcript).

MOLMENTI, POMPEO, "VENICE"

London, The Medici Society, 7/6.

The uniformly excellent illustrations "portray Venice in every mood and one might almost say, from every point of view which offers an attractive view of the city. Combined with the text, they form a compact history of, as well as a guide to, the whole of Venetia". (London Times).

MONICA, SISTER M., "ANGELA MERICI AND HER TEACHING ORDER, 1474-1540"

New York, Longmans Green, \$5.00.

With an introduction by Most Reverend J. F. Regis Canevin. Angela Merici was one of the foremost leaders in the development of education for women in Italy during the sixteenth century. This biography presents an appreciation of her services.

PACIFICI, VINCENZA, "VILLA D'ESTE"

Tivoli, Italy, Edizioni S. T. A. E. S., 1924.

Part I of "The Guides to the Tivoli District".

A collection of thirty-four illustrations, with text. The text for the illustrations is written in English, French and Italian.

PALEOLOGUE, MAURICE, "CAVOUR"

Announced for publication by Ernest Benn, London.

POSECK, HELEN VON, "ADRIFT IN NAPLES"

London, Hammond, 1/6 (Second edition).

SPAETH, JOHN W. JR., "A STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF ROME'S WAR FROM 343 TO 264 B. C."

Princeton, N. J., Princeton Univ. Press, 1926.

With Bibliography.

WILLIAMS, H. K., "STARS OF THE MORNING"

New York, Doran, 1926.

Essay on Dante, Savonarola, and nine other historical characters.

WOOD, CLEMENT, "HISTORY OF ROME"

Girard, Kansas, Haldeman Julius, Little Blue Book No. 126.

IV. ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

ADDISON, JULIA DE WULF, "THE ART OF THE PITTI PALACE"

A short history of the building of the Palace, its owners, and an appreciation of its treasures.

London, J. Hamilton, 15/-.

MESTROVIC, IVAN, "MICHELANGELO"

An essay by the famous Yugoslav sculptor.

The Slavonic Review, Vol. V, No. 14, Dec. 1926.

RATHBUN, S. H., "A BACKGROUND TO ARCHITECTURE"

New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, \$4.00.

The architectures of Egypt, Greece, Rome, France and Italy are successively examined, not only in relation to the principles enunciated, but as products of the customs and beliefs of the people.

WANSCHER, PROF. V., "RAFFAELLO SANTI DA URBINO: HIS LIFE AND WORKS"

London, Benn, 30/—.

"Beautifully printed on specially made paper, this book, which bears all the signs of scholarship and industry, is a translation of the Danish edition which appeared in 1919. Unfortunately the translation betrays an imperfect knowledge of English". (London Times).

WETHERED, NEWTON, "FROM GIOTTO TO JOHN"

New York, Geo. H. Doran Co.

A study of the development of painting.

V. LITERATURE.

ARETINO, "THE WORKS OF ARETINO"

Translated into English from the original Italian, with a critical and biographical essay by Samuel Putnam.

Chicago, Pascal Covici, vols. ii; published for subscribers only.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, "MEMOIRS"

Translated by Roscoe; in "The World's Classics".

London and New York, Oxford Univ. Press.

DUNCAN, THOS. W., "THE BEAUTIES OF THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI"

London, Heath, Cranton, Ltd., 8/6.

A dignified and reliable key to Dante's thought, and is a not inadequate vehicle for the intense and fervent feeling with which that thought is expressed in the original". (London Times).

HARROWER, R. B., "A NEW THEORY OF DANTE'S MATELDA"

London, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2/6.

The subject of this paper is the mysterious lady who appears to Dante, by the waters of Lethe, immediately before his meeting with Beatrice in Purgatory.

HOFFER, M. R., "FESTIVAL AND CIVIC PLAYS FROM GREEK AND ROMAN TALES"

Chicago, Beckley-Cardy Co. (Educational Play-Book Series) \$1.25.

LANDUCCI, LUCA, "A FLORENTINE DIARY FROM 1450 TO 1516"

An intimate, contemporary account of the private and public life of the Italian Renaissance, for the first time issued in an English edition. Translated by Alice de Rosen Jervis.

For Spring Publication 1927.

PELLIZZI, CAMELLO, "NOTES ON ITALIAN LITERATURE"

I: The Fate of D'Annunzio; II: Pirandello and the National Theater. Time and Tide (London), Feb. 4, 1927, pp. 111-112.

SHAW, J. E., "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA"
"ITALICA".

This is a regular feature of "Italica" and should be of value as a source of reference to students who desire to follow the trend of Italian Studies. "The bibliography includes only books, articles and reviews of a studious kind".

TRAIL, FLORENCE, "AN ITALIAN ANTHOLOGY"

A collection of poems by Italian authors, translated into English by various authors, and edited by Florence Trail.
Boston, Richard G. Badger.

VI. LITERATURE — CLASSICAL.

HORACE (*Quintus Horatius Flaccus*), "SATIRES, EPISTLES AND ARS POETICA"

English translation by H. R. Fairclough.
New York, Putnam, Loeb Classical Library, \$2.50.

LIVY (*Titus Livius*), "LIVY"

English translation by B. O. Foster.
New York, Putnam, Loeb Classical Library, \$2.50.

MERRILL, W. M. A., "THE ITALIAN MANUSCRIPTS OF LUCRETIUS"

Berkeley, Univ. of California, 1926.
Univ. of California Publications in Classical Philology, Vol. 9 N. 2.

MIEROW, HERBERT E., "THE ROMAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR AS HE APPEARS IN THE DIGEST AND CODE OF JUSTINIAN"

Colorado College Publications, Language Series, Vol. III, No. 1.

PRESCOTT, H. W., "THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIL'S ART"

A new interpretation of the Roman poet and his work, in which the author uses the methods of modern critical appreciation.
Chicago, The Univ. of Chicago Press, \$4.00.

REYNOLDS, P. K. B., "THE VIGILES OF IMPERIAL ROME"

An account of the fire-protection of ancient Rome.
London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1926.

ROBERTSON, D. S., "THE YEAR'S WORK IN CLASSICAL STUDIES" (1925-1926).

Edited for The Council of the Classical Assn., by D. S. Robertson.
Nineteenth year of issue. London, Arrowsmith, 3/6.
Besides the usual chapters on literature, history, and archaeology, philosophy and religion, the current issue contains chapters on the New Testament, and one on Roman Roads in Britain.

VII. FICTION.

SARASIN, J. G., "CORSICAN JUSTICE"

New York, Doran, \$2.00.

VIII. PUBLICATIONS IN ITALIAN.

CROCE BENEDETTO, "UOMINI E COSE DELLA VECCHIA ITALIA"

Bari: Laterza. London: Truslove & Hanson. 50 lire.

These papers deal with by-paths Croce has been led to explore, in his journeys through the history of Naples and seventeenth-century Italy. He has explored these paths because he found them imperfectly known or wrongly judged or because he came across fresh material. In a way the essays are a return to the studies of his youth. The majority of the essays deal with Naples; there is a paper on the saintly Maria Cristina of Savoy, mother of the late King of Naples; and there are papers on "Shaftesbury in Italy" and "Spanish Culture in Seventeenth Century Italy".

MERCATI, G., "CODICES VATICANI GRAECI"

Edited by G. Mercati and P. P. Franchi de' Cavalieri.

This work forms part of the series undertaken by order of Pope Pius XI, under the general editorship of Father Gasquet.

Rome, The Vatican Press, 1923.

— "LA RINASCITA DELLA TRIPOLITANIA"

The official standard work of the Tripoli Colony.

Encyclopedic in character, this work contains political, ethnological and agricultural surveys, a survey of all lines of communication between Tripoli and the outside world, and many excellent maps and illustrations.

Milan, Mondadori.

On April 21 a Labor Chart will be issued by the Italian Ministry of Corporations. The organization of Italian Interests and Trade Unions into a single national body has awakened so much interest and widespread comment that "ITALIANA" has thought well to list the principle organs of the Italian labor movement and the publications referring to recent legislation, which can be consulted in the New York office of the Italy America Society:

IL LAVORO D'ITALIA — Daily paper published in Rome, directed by EDMONDO ROSSONI.

IL DOPOLAVORO — weekly paper published in Rome, official organ of the OPERA NAZIONALE DEL DOPO LAVORO.

LA STIRPE — monthly magazine published in Rome, devoted to sindacalistic criticism and culture. It is well illustrated and carries many articles on cultural activities such as Public Libraries and Museums. Describes recreation centers and emphasizes sport.

OPERA NAZIONALE DOPO LAVORO — First official Bulletin — The issue of January 1927 outlines the By Laws and purposes of the National institution of which H. R. H. The Duke of Aosta is President.

By night schools, libraries, recreation centers etc., the DOPO LAVORO endeavors to improve and enlighten the working class.

LE LEGGI — annotated texts of Italian legislation edited by Luigi Trompeo, contains the text of all laws regarding the Italian Corporations, the DOPOLAVORO, the courts of arbitration for Labor questions etc.

IX. ITALIAN ART REVIEWS.

Italy's illustrated art publications ought to enjoy a wide circulation in the United States and find a place in all Museums, Art Schools and Public Libraries. The clear cut plates can well be used for lantern slide reproductions, and among the contributors are to be found art critics and experts from several foreign countries besides Italy.

The monthly magazines published by Bestetti e Tumminelli, (Milan and Rome), are listed below. Subscriptions can be secured through the Italy America Society:

ARCHITETTURA E ARTI DECORATIVE — Monthly review directed by GUSTAVO GIOVANNONI and MARCELLO PIACENTINI, devoted to architecture and decorative art.
Foreign Subscription — Lire 215.

BOLLETTINO D'ARTE DEL MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE — Official publication of the Italian department of Fine Arts — devoted to sculpture, painting, archeology, and recent additions to National Galleries.
Foreign Subscription — Lire 165.

CAPITOLIUM — Official Publication of the Governorship of the city of Rome. This review contains all the new city plans, the archeological discoveries and excavations, and the architectural designs for the new buildings.
Special Foreign Subscription — Lire 50.

DEDALO — Richly illustrated art review directed by UGO OJETTI — Every number carries a summary of the contents in English and French.
Foreign Subscription — Lire 195.

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BULLETIN AND ITALIANA ITALY AMERICA SOCIETY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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April, 1927

Vol. I - No. 4

FRANCESCO DE PINEDO

On February 13th, Commander Francesco De Pinedo took flight from Cagliari in Sardinia with the purpose of linking four continents by an aerial route covering some 30,000 miles.

No intensive preparations had been made for the journey, no cruisers were to escort him across the sea; as in his other exploits, De Pinedo counted only on the excellency of the *Santa Maria*, his Italian built seaplane, on the knowledge of aviation and on his own stalwart determination in which his two companions, Captain Carlo Del Prete, and the motorist, Zacchetti, participated. The *Santa Maria* went from Cagliari to Gibraltar then from the African Coast to South America. The unexplored regions of Brazil were crossed by a flight over the jungles and marshes through which Theodore Roosevelt traced the course of the river of Doubt and finally De Pinedo reached Cuba whence he flew to the North American continent. He was welcomed in New Orleans by a group of American Aviators, who flew out to meet him, by a City Committee, and by the New Orleans Branch of the Italy America Society of which the President, Mr. Charles de B. Claiborne, extended to him the welcome and the deep expression of admiration of the Italy America Society throughout the country and of the American people.

On Wednesday, April 6th, while De Pinedo was refueling his plane on the Lake at Roosevelt Dam, Arizona, a boy tossed a match on the oil coated surface of the lake and the flames started from

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the water to the *Santa Maria* which was completely destroyed. While the accident took place De Pinedo was ashore saying good-bye to his friends. The boy, John Thomason, made a statement in which he admitted that he was responsible for setting fire to the seaplane. The signed statement was given to Commander De Pinedo who forwarded it to Mussolini. The news of the accident caused a profound impression in Italy and Premier Mussolini immediately decided to send another machine to De Pinedo. With the new plane, which is almost identical to the one destroyed, De Pinedo will resume his flight to Italy.

Many will want to know more about this son of Fascist Italy who speaks little, has written nothing, but whose life is one sequence of manly and strenuous achievements.

Francesco De Pinedo was born in Naples in 1890, and was in 1911 graduated from the R. Naval Academy in Leghorn. He partook as a midshipman in the Italo-Turkish campaign, and World War found him as a Lieutenant on a Destroyer. After serving with great distinction in the Navy he was in 1917 transferred to Aviation and graduated as a Military Pilot. After the war for signal courage he was awarded three silver medals for valor, and several, both Italian and foreign, War Crosses.

The end of the war in no way saw a cessation to his activities, besides training pilots, actively contributing by his experience to the improvement of airplane and seaplane manufacture, he organized a Raid from Sesto Calende to Rotterdam and Rome; then from Brindisi to Constantinople and in 1925 he covered over 30,000 miles on a journey which took him from Sesto Calende to Melbourne then to Tokio and back to Rome.

For this flight De Pinedo had christened his machine "Gennariello", a name dear to the people of Naples for whom it is a reminder of their patron saint. His baggage consisted of a little dictionary in which the most ordinary words of common language were translated into several foreign tongues; a navigation chart, a compass and a sail in case he should be forced to steer up the great equatorial rivers. He went off like a Neapolitan emigrant seeking his fortunes overseas with a song in his heart and a bundle on his shoulder. His ambition was to open new roads, as the Romans before him and to convince the world of the great possibilities of the hydroplane as a means of navigation.

During this journey to relieve the tedium of forced and unexpected halts and sometimes to allay the pangs of hunger, De Pinedo and his motorist Campanella would while away the time with songs.

"Sing, you'll forget" was inscribed by a soldier on a rock in the Carsic plain of battle and De Pinedo believed in the Socratic advice.

And now in his latest and greatest flight he has said little and only by laconic messages relieved his friends and countrymen of their anxiety, stating that he had arrived or was leaving. Enthusiastic receptions have greeted him in every city, and each time the Aviator received the blessing of the Church and rendered thanks to God.

His accomplishment is equalled only by his modesty, and in his achievements he sees but a new store of experience and further knowledge put at the disposal of aviation, in the future of which he firmly believes. As Premier Mussolini said in his message to American Aviators: "By this new means probably the Atlantic will become like a Mediterranean Sea; by it the most impenetrable continents will be opened to the knowledge of man, to the throbbing fervor of traffic and to the intellectual and material exchange among peoples".

Alessandro Volta Centenary

The Alessandro Volta Memorial Committee, which as stated in the February issue of the Bulletin and Italiana, proposes to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Volta's death by endowing a Fellowship by which an Italian engineer will be able to spend one year in America for study and research, can already report on a notable success. The work has been subdivided into five separate groups, each of which will endeavor to raise \$5000. The groups are divided as follows:

National Electric Light Association —

Mr. John W. Lieb, Chairman.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association —

Mr. Gerard Swope, Chairman.

Bankers Group —

J. E. Aldred, Chairman.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers —

Mr. C. C. Chesney, Chairman.

Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Companies —

General James G. Harbord, Chairman.

Grand Off. John W. Lieb reported that he had been able to secure the generous interest of Comm. Samuel Insull and Mr. Charles L. Edgar and that the quota of the National Electric Light Association could be listed as subscribed for.

Mr. J. E. Aldred has addressed a letter to all Banks and investment houses which have been interested in Italian Hydro Electric development, asking for a contribution from each.

Mr. Gerard Swope has appointed the following committee:

Mr. S. L. Nicholson, Chairman

Mr. C. L. Collens

Mr. D. Hayes Murphy

Mr. Louis B. F. Raycroft

for the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio Committee has received a subscription of \$1,000 from the International Telephone & Telegraph Company thanks to the kind interest of Colonel Sosthenes Behn, and a similar subscription from the Radio Corporation of America through the interest of Mr. D. Sarnoff and General Harbord.

Volta Commemoration in America

On March 5th, the anniversary of the death of Alessandro Volta, Station W. Z. Y. broadcasted two commemorative speeches, one by R. A. Rowlands and one by Dr. Arnaldo Samorini who also contributed a very interesting article on Volta, published in the Schenectady Gazette. In his speech and article Dr. Samorini recalls that the year 1827 was a notable one in the field of electrical development and a succession of inventions followed Volta's discovery. During the year in which Volta died, George Ohm published his studies on the Galvanic Chain, and Joseph Henry his Contribution to the Electro Magnetic Apparatus. The discoveries of A. M. Ampere were announced between 1820 and 1828, the Magnetic Field, by Hans Christian Oersted, was published in 1820 and the inventions of Michael Faraday followed in the period ranging from 1825 to 1831.

Volta Celebration in Italy

The Volta Committee which is under the Patronage of H. M. The King of Italy, and of H. E. Honorable Benito Mussolini and Senator Guglielmo Marconi, has issued invitations for the International Exhibition which will take place in Como from May to October. The Exhibition will compromise every branch of industry connected with electrical industry. Special emphasis seems to have been placed on the section of Electrical Communications.

International Relations

Italy Ratifies Bessarabia Treaty

On March 10 the Italian Chamber of Deputies approved the ratification of the Treaty of Paris of 1920 which gives Bessarabia to Roumania and guarantees the frontier against Russia. It was decided at the time the treaty was signed that it should have full force only after the ratification by at least three of the signatory

powers. Britain ratified it in 1922 and France in 1924. Italy ratification, therefore, renders Bessarabia finally Roumanian territory. Since it was stated in some quarters that the Italian Government's step was a blow for Russian diplomacy, which has always protested against the union of Bessarabia to Roumania, Senator Scialoja, Italy's representative on the League of Nations, said in Geneva: "The Royal Government does not wish the ratification to be given a hostile character toward Russia. In fact Italy never has had the intention to refrain from ratifying the accord".

Development of Italian Colonies

Speaking, on March 31, in the Chamber of Deputies on the Foreign Ministry budget Dino Grandi, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that it was the intention of the Government to find room for Italy's sons in territories under the direct sovereignty of Italy, meaning the Colonies in Africa. The "Agenzia di Roma" pointed out recently that there was an increased revenue from the Italian Colonies in Africa as it appears on the budget of the Ministry for the Colonies for the coming fiscal year. Although the receipts are still far below the expenditure, they are distinctly improving and there are good grounds for hoping that in a not too distant future, the Colonial Budget may not only balance itself but may even be found in possession of a surplus.

The Tripolitania revenue for the coming fiscal year is calculated at 64 and a half million lire, with an increase of 9 million lire on the estimated revenue, due to the greater development of the resources of the colony. The expenditures for the coming year is estimated at 217 million lire.

The Cirenaica revenue is estimated at 46,400,000 lire, with an increase of 7 million lire due to a greater valuation of the agricultural, commercial and industrial possibilities of the colony. The estimated expenditure will amount to 209,790,000 lire.

Commercial, Financial, Statistical New

Italy's Exports Increase

According to statistics gathered by the Italian National Institute for Exports in the first 11 months of 1926 the importations in Italy decreased slightly in comparison with the first 11 months of 1925 while in the first 11 months of 1926 the export trade gained 1,5 per cent as compared with the trade of the preceding year. The trade balance of 1926 shows, then, a slight improvement in importations and a remarkable improvement in exports. The exports for the first 11 months of 1926 exceeded by 254,000,000 those of 1925.

Although no very recent returns are available it is believed that as a result of the impulse given by the National Institute for

Exportation the present year will show still further improvement in the export trade as compared with 1926.

To stimulate Italy's Export trade

In order to further stimulate Italy's export trade an accord was signed recently in Milan by the insurance organizations, the bank companies and the National Institute for the formation of a new society to insure exporters commercial credit.

In spite of the fact that, due to the inadequacy of the new society's funded capital (20,000,000 lire) it cannot function extensively, the news was received with enthusiasm in commercial circles. It is well known that Italian banks offer comparatively sparse convenience to exporters trading with remote foreign lands. Hence the news of this society's formation is expected to give Italy's export activity a fresh stimulus and enable her to meet the stiff competition which Germany is putting up in Asiatic markets.

In the Italian Shipbuilding Yards

It was announced a few days ago in the Rome newspapers that Italian shipbuilding yards were about to receive foreign orders for a number of steamers. A commission from Poland was expected in Italy to arrange with shipbuilders of that country for the construction of four transport steamers of 4,000 tons each. It is possible that further orders may be placed in Italy with a view of establishing a Polish shipping line between the Baltic and the Mediterranean for the transportation of agricultural products and coal.

The Cosulich Motor Liners almost ready

Two huge Diesel engines, the largest marine motors in the world, will soon be installed on the two new Cosulich liners *Saturnia* and *Vulcania* which are nearing completion in Trieste. The *Saturnia* is almost completed and is expected to make her maiden trip in July or August. The *Vulcania* will be ready in November. Both ships are 26,000 tons and will have a speed of 21 knots. Their hulls are of double thickness and stronger than in a battleship in order to eliminate vibration.

Important Loans to Italy

On March 22nd a banking group consisting of J. P. Morgan & Company, the First National Bank and the National City Company offered an issue of \$12,000,000 bonds of the Credit Consortium for Public Works, an instrumentality of the Italian Government for financing shipping companies.

On March 29th, the same group offered a \$30,000,000 loan of the City of Rome which will be devoted largely to the Public utilities and the housing program of Rome. This loan had an instant suc-

cess and was soon oversubscribed. The success had a most favorable influence on all the other Italian bonds traded in New York.

Before these two loans were offered the Agenzia di Roma announced that foreign banking groups had already made loans to Italian industries for about 1,613 millions lire. These loans are so divided: 110 millions in dollars, 400 millions in pound sterling, and 3 millions in Holland florins. The loans in dollars were made: to the National Institute of Public Utilities 20 millions; Italian Gas Company, 5 millions; Union Electric Services, 6 millions; Società Meridionale di Elettricità, 5 millions; General Electric Company of Sicily, 5 millions; Adriatic Company, 10 millions; General Electric Company of Adamello, 10 millions; Edison Company, 10 millions; Lombard Electric Company (Vizzola), 10 millions; Terni, 20 millions. The loan in Sterling was made to the Snia Viscosa and the loan in florins to the Holland-Italian Company Enka.

Unemployment in Italy

The General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industries announces that the latest official figures for unemployment reflect industrial depression as compared to the low figures for 1926. On 31st January the number of totally unemployed in all industries, including agriculture, stood at 225,346 as compared to 156,139 on 31st January of the previous year. The figure was highest for agriculture (61,223) and for the building trades (50,568). There was a sharp rise in unemployment in the textile industries (27,834 in December, 42,770 in January). In a recent statement to the Council of Ministers the Head of the Government states that the situation has improved in February with the resumption of farm activities. The artificial silk industry is again very active.

Italian Debt Reduced

Official statements of the Italian Treasury show that, as compared with the end of the last fiscal year, on June 30, there is still, in spite of the funding of the floating debt and the raising of fresh money by the issue of the loan, a reduction in the volume of the debt of some 485 million lire.

Italian finance officials have recently enacted several measure which are expected to further the Fascist policy as set forth in last year's finance decrees instituting currency and credit deflation and improvement of the country's payment balance.

Italian statistic show that the economic consequences of the deflation policy have not presented the difficulties expected in some quarters. The Bank of Italy's statement shows that loans and discounts have declined only about 400,000,000 lire in the last two months. New investments in Italian stock companies remain in normal volume. In February 193 new companies were formed

with capital of 63,641,950 lire and ten companies increased their capital by 299,675,500 lire.

The Tax on Bachelors

The Italian Council of Ministers at a recent meeting, fixed the rates and mode of assessment of the new tax on bachelors the revenue from which will be assigned to the National Welfare Work for Mothers and Children. The basic rates are fixed at 35 lire a year for men between the ages of 25 and 35, 50 lire between the ages of 35 and 50, and 25 lire between the ages of 50 and 65. In addition to these fixed rates, a sum equivalent to one quarter of the sur-tax on total income is added. Exemptions from the tax are granted to the clergy and all members of religious orders, to officers and men in the Defence Forces, to war invalids and the mentally deficient. Foreigners residing permanently in Italy are, of course, also exempted.

Italy America Society News Items

Competition for The Eleonora Duse Fellowship

The Italy America Society has sent an announcement to all Colleges and Universities in the United States for the "Eleonora Duse Fellowship" which for the fourth time will be awarded to a College Graduate of either sex, born in the United States or Canada, who possesses a speaking and a reading knowledge of Italian and who has definite plans for research work in an Italian University.

The Fellow will receive an annual stipend of \$1,200 and will have to spend a scholastic year doing travel and research work in Italy.

Applications for the Fellowship must reach the Italy America Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City, on or before May 1st, 1927.

The award will be made by the Committee on Education of the Society of which Professor Mario E. Cosenza, is Chairman.

This Fellowship is given every year as a tribute to the memory of the great Italian actress Eleonora Duse. In past years the Eleonora Duse Fellowship was awarded to Mr. Aldo Carlo Poletti, of Harvard University; Miss Janet Gaylord of the University of Chicago; Miss Jean Phyllis Black of the University of Michigan.

Associazione Italo-Americana

On the evening of February 11th, the Associazione Italo-Americana, with the cooperation of the Library for American Studies in Italy, gave a reception, in the historic Salviati Palace, in Rome, in honor of its new President, Honorable Emilio Bodrero, Under Secretary of State to the Ministry of Public Instruction. Among

the guests were Count Volpi, Minister of Finance, H. E. Fedele, Minister of Public Instruction, Honorable Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador in Rome, Honorable Sardi, Vice-President of the Associazione Italo-Americana, Mr. Nelson Gay, Comm. Di Marzio, General Secretary Fasci Abroad, the Director of the Banca d'Italia, Signor Strigher, Senator Soderini, Senator Rava, General Brusati, Admiral Orsini, Count Gravina and others.

San Francisco Branch

On February 3rd the members of the Society met at the home of Mrs. C. P. Hale for a reception in honor of Mr. Henry Burchell.

The distinguished scholar had delivered several lectures in California on the Rebirth of Imperial Rome, and he spoke to the members of the Society on Mussolini and the Fascist Reality.

On Sunday February 27th, Mrs. William May Newhall offered the hospitality of her residence for a reception in honor of Comm. and Mrs. Tito Schipa.

Italian Chair at the University of California.

Armando Pedrini, Vice-President of the Bank of Italy and Chairman of the Committee for a Chair of Italian Culture in the University of California, at Berkeley, announces that \$65,364.30 have so far been subscribed towards the \$100,000 endowment necessary to establish said chair.

The Exhibition of Italian Graphic Art opened in San Francisco on April 6th at the Beaux Art Gallery. All arrangements were made by a specially appointed Committee of the Society. It will from there, visit Seattle.

Boston Branch

The newly organized Branch of the Italy America Society gave an elaborate reception on Sunday, February 20th, in the honor of Maestro and Signora Ottorino Respighi and Maestro Casella.

Miss Grace Nichols offered the hospitality of her beautiful Italian home.

The members and their friends numbering over two hundred had the pleasure of hearing Alfredo Casella in his original compositions and of listening to the songs of Respighi in the charming interpretation of the composer's wife.

On March 16th the members of the Italy America Society in Boston met at the home of Miss Martha Silsbee to hear Dr. Arthur Livingston lecture on Niccolò Machiavelli.

Mr. Henry Burchell delivered his lecture "The Rebirth of Imperial Rome" on 28th of April.

The Exhibition of Italian Graphic Art was held in Boston during the month of April.

New Orleans. Welcomes De Pinedo

Shortly after twelve on Tuesday, March 29th, the Italian Aviator, Commander De Pinedo, one whose movements the eyes of the country, have been focused for the past month with increasing interest, circled the City of New Orleans in his oceanplane the *Santa Maria*, causing much consternation, and pleasurable excitement. He had arrived an hour ahead of schedule! Commander De Pinedo was met by officials of the United States Government, the State of Louisiana, Dr. P. Rossi, the Italian Consul, and representatives of the Italy America Society. He was entertained that evening at a reception given in his honor by the Italians — the principal streets of the City were gay with Italian and American flags. On Wednesday evening, a large and handsome banquet at which there were more than four hundred guests, was tendered Commander F. De Pinedo under the auspices of the Italy America Society. The "TipTop" Banquet room of the Roosevelt Hotel was decorated with garlands of green studded with red roses, they were trimmed around the walls and chandeliers. The Commander and invited guests of honor were seated at a huge raised table at one end of the room. Behind the Commander being the flag of Italy and on either side the Stars and Stripes. Tables of eight were placed about the room of which were baskets filled with red roses, and tied with Italian colors, giving an artistic and colorful effect. Commander De Pinedo entered as the orchestra played the Italian National anthem; the guests rose and greeted this famous, but modest and unassuming hero with acclaims "Viva De Pinedo", Viva l'Italia"! Before the Banquet the Italy America Society tendered a small and informal reception to the Commander. He was personally introduced by Dr. Rossi, Italian Consul, to those present. They all drank his health, a welcome to America, and safe return to Italy. During the Banquet the orchestra played appropriate music, there were several vocal solos.

The Society presented De Pinedo with an handsome gold cigarette case in a blue leather case. The seal of the City, and the name of the Society was engraved upon it.

Chicago Branch

On February 17th the Italy America Society in collaboration with the Arts Club gave a reception for the opening of the Exhibition of Black and White. The Society is truly grateful to the Arts Club which for the second time has extended hospitality to Italian Art.

On the evening of March 8th, the members met at the residence of Mrs. Mason Bross to hear Mr. Burchell lecture on the "Rebirth of Imperial Rome".

ITALIANA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.

Director

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to Italian Life and Letters. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion.

We desire to assist the press, the organizations, and individuals who, day by day, contribute to the formation of public opinion. For, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes possible or impossible to be executed".

It is our desire to assist in the crystalizing of facts within the mold of ideals to form sentiment — to form public opinion.

In doing this larger work we will feel our greatest satisfaction. To quote Elihu Root, "the greatest happiness in life comes from things not material. It does not come from eating and drinking and wearing fine clothes. It comes from the elevation of character, from the love of beauty gratified, from the many influences that enoble mankind. I think that we have no higher duty to Americans than to promote the opening of every opportunity to secure these means of happiness".

Last month we spoke of two important indices to material relating to Italian literature and art — those of Dr. Cosenza and of Princeton University.

We have recently visited two notable institutions in New York City of interest to students of Italian Life and Letters:

THE FRICK ART REFERENCE LIBRARY: This library, at 6 East Seventy First Street, New York City, is organized for reference

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The Italian Literary Guide Service
25 West 43rd Street, New York City

and study in the field of European and American painting and drawing. The schools most fully represented thus far are the Italian and Early American. The Library contains eighty five thousand photographs, and eighteen thousand books (which include many periodicals and sales catalogs); it is an institution unique of its kind in America, and contains much material of interest to the student of Italian art. An excellent illustrated description of the Frick Library was published in "The Studio" Magazine for December, 1925. The Library does not lend any of the material in its collection, but visitors are always welcome at the Library, where they will find a corps of trained librarians ready to assist in investigations. The library is also glad to answer enquiries by mail concerning the resources of the collection.

THE JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN LIBRARY: This library containing books and objects of art, is located at 33 E. 36th St., New York. The Library specializes on material dating prior to 1500 A. D., much of which has its origin in Italy. A full description of this institution was published in the daily papers at the time the collection was opened to the public, and the reader is referred to the New York Times for Sunday, February 17, 1924; see also the New York Herald Tribune Magazine for Sunday, April 10, 1927.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF OBJECTS OF ART IN ITALY: The Italian Government maintains a photographic service, whereby any person may order photographs of any object of art in the collections in Italy. Full details concerning this service may be obtained upon application to Reale Ufficio Fotografico, Via In Miranda, Rome.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH-ITALIAN LEAGUE: According to Professor Foligno, of Magdalen College, Oxford, the number of students in English Universities who take Italian compares unfavorably with the number taking other modern languages. But the greater universities are realizing the importance of providing students with an adequate knowledge of Italian history, literature and thought, in order to educate a group of men and women who will be competent to handle British interests in Italy. To correlate these problems in the Universities and the Secondary Schools, a meeting was held recently in London, under the direction of Sir Rennell Rodd, Chairman of the British-Italian League, and teachers were urged to strive to understand "the accelerated rhythm of Italian life".

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

I. — *THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.*

There comes to us this month the summary which has been prepared by The Foreign Policy Association, analyzing "Italian Foreign and Colonial Policy". Here the reader will find a carefully prepared report

concerning "the basic factors which determine Italian foreign policy" and a review of Italy's political activity during recent years. In brief, the basic factors are the lack of raw materials and her super-abundance of population; and the principal spheres of Italian colonial activity have been on her northern (Alpine) frontier, on the Adriatic, in the Near East, and on the northern and eastern shores of Africa. The report is accompanied by three excellent maps, and the texts of the treaties which Italy has recently concluded with Albania and Roumania. The following list of references contains those cited in the summary published by The Foreign Policy Association, together with certain others which are added for completeness:

ARMSTRONG, H. F., "THE NEW BALKANS".

New York, Harpers, 1926.

CIPPICO, ANTONIO COUNT, "ITALY: THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF THE MEDITERRANEAN".

New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1926.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION INFORMATION SERVICE

Vol. II, No. 9, "PROTECTION OF MINORITIES IN EUROPE".

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION INFORMATION SERVICE

Vol. II, No. 15, "INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM OF TANGIER".

STICKNEY, EDITH P., "SOUTHERN ALBANIA, 1912-1923"

Stanford, California, Stanford Univ. Press, 1926.

SURVEY GRAPHIC — Special Italian Number.

New York, March, 1927, \$0.50.

MCGUIRE, CONSTANTINE E., "ITALY'S INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POSITION".

New York, MacMillan, 1926, \$3.00.

PREZZOLINI, GIUSEPPE, "FASCISM".

New York, Dutton, 1927, \$2.50.

STURZO, LUIGI, "ITALY AND FASCISM".

New York, Harcourt Brace, 1927, \$3.75.

VILLARI, LUIGI, "THE FASCIST EXPERIMENT".

London, Faber & Gwyer, 1926.

BECKER, SIR WALTER, "ITALIAN FASCISMO AND ITS GREAT ORIGINATOR".

A summary of events, aims, principles and results.

Monte Carlo (France), The Continental Weekly, 1926, \$0.25.

An address by the president of the Menton Literary Circle.

BISSETT, C. P., "MUSSOLINI AND FASCISM".

Seattle, Washington, Lowman & Hanford Co., 1925, pp. 47, \$0.50.

An address by the Professor of Law of the University of Washington.

CARTER, BARBARA B., "FASCISM AND YOUTH".

Outlook (London), Feb. 12, 1927, pp. 164-5.

DAVIS, M. W., "A POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF EUROPE: PARLIAMENT, PARTIES AND PRESS".

New York, Council on Foreign Relations, \$1.00.

A compilation of information from official and private sources, giving the essential information concerning the composition of the

Italian Fascist Government and other governments of Europe; also the programs and the leadership of the political parties, and the political leanings of important newspaper in each of the European countries.

ELLERY, ELOISE, "FASCIST CONCENTRATION OF POWER IN ITALY".

Cur. Hist. Magazine, March 1927, pp. 890-1, 928-30.

GINI, CORRADO, "THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF FASCISM".

Polit. Sc. Quarterly, March 1927, XLII: 99-115.

The author is Professor of Economic Policy and Statistics of the University of Rome, and also author of noteworthy economic and statistical studies. Prof. Gini's first conclusion is that "the concentration of power in the hands of few men has permitted the revaluation of national ideals, the reestablishment abroad of the prestige of Italy, and the restoration of domestic order" as well as economic recovery and financial readjustment. But the success of Fascism in Italy "does not signify that the success makes it desirable to attempt analogous experiments in other countries or in other conditions." His second conclusion is that "in the last analysis force is what determines a political party's tenure of power. This conclusion would not be correct if by 'force' we understood merely the physical force derived from muscular strength. But if, on the other hand, we understand 'force' in the large sense to represent the power derived from the intellect no less than from the muscles, and over and above that derived from the intellect, the force which is derived from the weight of interests and the intensity of feeling, this conclusion is hardly to be doubted.

HACKETT, FRANCIS, "A TALK WITH MUSSOLINI".

London, Nation and Athenaeum, March 5, 1927, pp. 749-50.

KUNZ, J. L., "ITALIAN RULE IN GERMAN SOUTH TYROL".

Foreign Affairs, April 5, 1927, 500-505.

LEWIN, EVANS, "GERMAN AND ITALIAN INTERESTS IN AFRICA".

Foreign Affairs, April 1927, 5: 472-81.

MARRARO, HOWARD R., "NATIONALISM IN ITALIAN EDUCATION".

Italian Digest and News Service, Inc. \$1.00.

This is the first of a series of studies which the Italian Digest and News Service, Inc. proposes to offer to the American Public. Mr. Howard Marraro has presented a comprehensive and conscientious survey of the various phases of Italian Education which culminated in the Gentile Reform. The book ought to find a place in every library and be read by all those who wish to gain an understanding of the deep transformation which Italian life has undergone. The study is supplemented by an appendix comprising the text of the various laws pertaining to Public Education and by a bibliography. Mr. Marraro's work is presented by a foreword from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and by a most illuminating introductory chapter purposely written by Professor Ugo Spirito. In this chapter the ethical contents of the Gentile Reform is analyzed: "The formative principle of this reform is the concept of freedom. Whether we view it in its entirety and in its more general aspects, or whether we examine it in its minutest details, it reveals everywhere a constant and all engrossing aspiration for

freedom. A freedom, however, that is not the one time negative and abstract liberty, demanding, in homege to the personality of the pupil, that education be extrinsic and that it ignore everything that constitutes the inwardness and therefore the effective reality of the pupil's consciousness. No! The freedom which is at the basis of Gentile's reform is something quite essential to the formation of consciousness itself, and implies the demand of a preparation and a guidance toward the solution of those fundamental problems of spiritual life which instead of being waived aside, obscured, or belittled, must be raised from their insignificant position to the important rank that is due to them. So conceived, the school cannot limit itself to the imparting of mere information and to the furnishing of cultural instruments. It must proceed to mould and fashion souls, to prepare men for the unforeseen ways of life".

MILLER, WM., "ALBANIA AND HER PROTECTRESS".

Foreign Affairs, April 1927, 5: 438-45.

OGG, F. A., "ITALIAN PENETRATION OF THE BALKANS".

Cur. Hist. Magazine, March 1927, pp. 891-3.

SALVEMINI, PROF. G., "ITALY'S PROBLEMS OF POPULATION AND RAW MATERIALS".

Rev. of Reviews (London), March 15, 1927, pp. 184.

The author shows how Italy's two greatest problems — superabundant population and lack of raw materials — are handled by Fascism, and how he would handle them himself.

SALVEMINI, PROF. G. and ROSELLI, PROF. B., "ITALY UNDER FASCISM: ITS ECONOMIC, POLITIC AND MORAL ASPECTS".

A stenographic report of the 94th New York Luncheon Discussion of the Foreign Policy Assn., Jan. 22, 1927.

VILLARI, LUIGI, "THE ORIGINS AND SPIRIT OF FASCISM".

Edinburgh Review, Jan. 1927, 245: 58-74.

A review of six books:

GENTILE, G., "CHE COSA E' IL FASCISMO" (1925)

VOLPE G., "FRA STORIA E POLITICA" (1925)

LICHTA, C., "DAL LIBERALISMO AL FASCISMO" (1925)

VILLARI, L., "THE AWAKENING OF ITALY" (1924)

VILLARI, L., "THE FASCIST EXPERIMENT" (1926)

SARFATTI, M., "THE LIFE OF BENITO MUSSOLINI" (1924)

— "LIBERALISM VS. FASCISM".

New Republic, Mar. 2, 1927, pp. 33-35.

II. — *FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.*

Those specially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS", Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE",
New York City.

"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all large libraries.

Additional information concerning conditions in Italy will be found

in the two following publications, which can be consulted in any of the offices of the Italy America Society:

ASSOCIATION OF ITALIAN CORPORATIONS, "BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT".

Published monthly by the Associazione fra le Società Italiane per Azioni, Rome, Italy.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EXPORTATION, "THE ITALIAN EXPORTER"

Published monthly by the Istituto Nazionale per l'Esportazione. Rome, Italy.

During February special reports were published on "The Growth of the Italian Export Trade in Vegetables, Fruits and Citrous Fruits", and on "The Italian Woolen Industry".

KAEMPFERT, WALDEMAR, "VOLTA, WHO TAMED THE ELECTRIC SPARK".

New York Times Magazine, Mar. 6, 1927, p. 8.

An account of the work of Alessandro Volta (1745-1827), now dead one hundred years — to whom the modern world pays tribute whenever it speaks of a "volt"; he was Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Pavia from 1779 to 1819, and was "the most cool, calculating, objective scientist in all Italy.... . studious, thoughtful and retiring..... To Volta we must give the credit of having made electricity manageable, of having reduced the infinite rapidity of the spark to the slower, steadier and more powerful current destined to carry voices across continents, shed light in millions of factories and homes and drive much of the world's machinery".

III. — *HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.*

CHAPMAN, J. J., "DANTE".

Boston, Houghton Mifflin, \$2.50.

DE LA SIZERANNE, ROBERT, "CELEBRITIES OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE"

New York, Brentano.

DE WITTE, YSABEL, "THE ROMANCE AND LEGEND OF THE RIVIERA".

London, J. Hamilton, 10/6.

DI VARTHEMA, L., "THE ITINERARY OF LUDOVICO DI VARTHEMA — 1503-1508"

London, The Argonaut Press.

Translated from the original Italian edition of 1510 by John Winter Jones, F. S. A.

FORESTER, C S., "VICTOR EMANUEL III AND THE UNION OF ITALY".

New York, Dodd Mead, \$4.00.

A biography of the present King of Italy.

HASKINS, C. H., "THE RENAISSANCE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY".

Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, \$5.00.

A study of the Latin aspects of the Renaissance, and the revival of learning in the broadest sense.

- HEADLAM, CECIL, "THE STORY OF NAPLES".**
New York, Dutton, (Medieval Town Series).
Both guide-book and literary and historical record of the city.
- HOME GORDON, "ALONG THE RIVIERA IN FRANCE AND ITALY".**
New York, Dutton, \$3.50.
A new edition of a book first published some years ago. "An attractive book, well produced and with excellent colored illustrations". (London Times).
- HUTTON, EDWARD, "THE VALLEY OF ARNO".**
Boston, Little Brown; London, Constable, 21/-.
- KEMER, S., "RAMBLES WITH ANATOLE FRANCE".**
Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1926; London, Benn, 16/-.
Depicting the sojourns of Anatole France in Naples, Florence and other Italian cities.
- MAUCLAIR, CAMILLE, "FLORENCE".**
Translated from the French by Cicely Binyon.
London, Methuen.
- MACKINNON, A. G., "ALMA-ROMA"**
London, Blackie, 6s.
This is more than an ordinary guide book, for it is based on Storey's "Roba di Roma", which was an artistic description. The book has been brought up to date, and has an excellent map.
- OFFNER, R., "ITALIAN PRIMITIVES AT YALE UNIVERSITY".**
New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, \$8.50.
- PRATI, CARLO, "POPE AND CARDINALS IN MODERN ROME".**
New York, Dial Press, \$3.50; London, Fisher Unwin, 21s.
"The author, always respectful and unprejudiced, tells of many interesting and amusing things about Pius IX, Leo XIII, and the present Pope, Pius XI, their advisors and surroundings. The working day of the Vatican and the Pope's own daily routine are described and the functions of the widely misunderstood Cardinal Secretary of State are accurately defined". (Publishers' Weekly).
- RICCI, C., "UMBRIA SANTA".**
London, Faber & Gwyer, 12s-6 (illustrated).
An excellent introduction to this wonderful district.
- SITWELL, OSBERT, "DISCUSSIONS ON TRAVEL, ART AND LIFE".**
New York, Doran, \$6.00.
Here is one of those books which one opens with curiosity and reads with delight; for it is guide book but more than guide book — taking you far off the beaten paths of tourist travel in Italy, down to the heel of the boot, where the sea is "a surface of deep blue, quiet and flat, hard and unyielding as an iron bar"; and where one comes to Lecce, "the Florence of Rococo art..... essentially a town of small palaces and piazzas".
- STORMONT, MAJOR W., "WINTER IN ITALY" and "SUMMER IN ITALY".**
Ente Nazionale Industrie Turistiche (ENIT), London and N. Y.
- TAYLOR, ANNAND "ASPECTS OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE"**
London, The Richard's Press, 12s-6.

VIGNAL, PIERRE, "ART CITIES OF NORTHERN ITALY".

New York, Brentano, \$10.00.

With twenty-four water colors by M. Vignal and over one hundred photogravure illustrations.

VINCENT, E. R., "THE ITALY OF THE ITALIANS".

London, Metheun.

With illustrations in color by Innes Meo.

IV. — ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

BODMER, H., "THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GIOVANNI PISANO'S PULPET IN THE CATHEDRAL OF PISA".

Art in America, Feb. 1927, 15: 3-16.

COMSTOCK, HELEN, "UMBRIAN PAINTINGS IN AMERICAN COLLECTIONS".

International Studio, Jan. 1927, 86: 21-30.

DUSSLER, L., "SOME UNPUBLISHED WORKS BY GIOVANNI DI PAOLO".

Burlington Magazine, Jan. 1927, pp. 3516.

HEIL, WALTER, "SOME NORTH ITALIAN ROMANESQUE MARBLES".

Art in America, Feb. 1927, 15: 83-9.

HENDY, PHILIP, "A FLAGELLATION BY TINTORETTO AT THE FOGG ART MUSEUM".

Art in America, Feb. 1927, 15: 17-22.

HILL, IDA T., "ROME OF THE KINGS — AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING FOR LIVY AND VIRGIL".

New York, Dutton, \$3.00.

A collection of the archaeological material which bears upon the places and the culture of the period covered in the Aeneid and in the first book of Livy; the result of the excavations conducted at so many of the places which appear in the narratives Livy and Virgil.

HOLMES, SIR CHARLES, "A PREPARATORY VERSION OF TITIAN'S TRINITY".

The Burlington Magazine (London), Feb. 1927, 287: 53-59.

MCCOMB, ARTHUR, "FRANCESCO UBERTINI (BACCHIACCI)".

Art Bulletin, Mar. 1927, 8: 141-167.

MCDANIEL, WALTON P., "ROMAN PRIVATE LIFE AND ITS SURVIVALS".

New York, Longmans Green, \$1.75.

This a recent addition to that noteworthy series, "Our Debt to Greece and Rome". In this little book of 200 pages, Professor McDaniell has given us a vivid picture of the home and its furniture, the customs associated with matrimony, the gods who inhabited their homes, and many other features of the daily life, amusements and ceremonials of Roman life.

PATER, WALTER, "WORKS".

New York, Macmillan.

The publishers now offer many of the most sought works of Walter Pater in both a Pocket Edition and a Library Edition.

V. — LITERATURE — ITALIAN.

MATHEWS, FRED., "SONNETS OF GREECE AND ITALY".

New York, Oxford Univ. Press, \$5.00.

The sonnets are divided into four groups: Grecian, Sicilian, Roman and Italian.

MORAIS, S., "ITALIAN HEBREW LITERATURE".

New York, The Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

The writings of Italian hebrews, edited by Julius H. Greenstone.

VI. — LITERATURE — CLASSICAL.

—"CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS"

A regular feature of "The Classical Weekly", which is edited by Prof. Chas. Knapp of Columbia University. This bibliography is a valuable source of reference for students interested in Classical studies.

PRESCOTT, H. W., "THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIRGIL'S ART".

Chicago, Univ. of Chicago Press, \$4.00.

A translation of the best parts of Heinze's "Vergils Epische Technik"; but it is more than a translation, for Professor Prescott has assimilated and rewritten.

RAND, E. K., "OVID AND HIS INFLUENCE".

New York, Longmans Green (In "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" Series). The subject is treated under three headings: Ovid in the World of Poetry; Ovid Through the Centuries; and Ovid the Modern.

VII. — FICTION.

BACHELLER, IRVING, "DAWN"

New York, Macmillan, \$2.50.

HEINZ, HANS, "THE SORCERER'S APPRENTICE".

Translated from the German by Ludwig Lewisohn.

New York, The John Day Co. \$5.00.

VIII. — MISCELLANEOUS.

ALTROCCHI, RUDOLPH, "BRACCO AND THE DRAMA OF THE SUBCONSCIOUS".

North Amer. Review, Mar. 1927, 224: 151-62.

"We should be grateful to Bracco, who visualized and then with the magic touch of art manifested to us the real; who scrutinized the ever mysterious forces of the human spirit, seeking in new problems, or in new aspects of old problems, the universal truth".

LINDSAY, JACK, "MARINO FALIERO".

London, Franfrolico Press, One Guinea net.

A drama in three acts — being a remarkable account of medieval Venice, built up against the background of the conspiracy and death of Marino Faliero.

PIRANDELLO, LUIGI, "RIGHT YOU ARE IF YOU THINK YOU ARE"
Translated by Arthur Livingston.

First produced by the Guild Theater, New York City, Feb. 21, '27.

For a review of this play see *The Nation* (New York), March 16th, 1927, p. 295 (by Joseph Wood Krutch).

TONELLI LUIGI, "THE ITALIAN DRAMA TODAY".

The Drama, March 1926, (Translated by Rudolph Altrocchi).

IX. — WORKS IN ITALIAN.

JACINI, S., "UN CONSERVATORE RURALE DELLA NUOVA ITALIA".

Bari: Laterza, vols. ii, 40 lire.

The life of Count Stefano Jacini, sketched by his grandson and namesake. A leader of moderate opinion in northern Italy between 1848 and 1870, Jacini was one of Cavour's Cabinet Ministers when thirty-three years of age, and after the death of Cavour he was the spokesman for Cavourian policy.

MONTI, G. M., "DUE GRANDI RIFORMATORI DEL SETTECENTO: A. GENOVESE E G. M. GALANTI".

Florence, Vallecchi, 20 lire.

A description of the interesting reform movement within the Bourbon Monarchy before the Neapolitan Revolution of 1799 — which found its expression in the writings of Abate Antonio Genovese and of Giuseppe Maria Galanti.

PALAZZI, F. and PICENI, E., "LA GHIRLANDA".

Milan, Societa' Editrice Unitas, 20 lire.

A book primarily intended for schools, being an anthology of modern Italian literature, together with translations from the writings of English, French, German and Russian authors.

PETRARCH, FRANCESCO, "EDIZIONE CRITICA PER CURA DI NICOLA FESTA".

Florence, Sansoni, 100 lire.

Eighteen volumes, to contain all of Petrarch's work, will make up this edition. "L'AFRICA" has now been published, and the "FAMILIAR LETTERS" has now been passed to the printer. This publication of Petrarch's work represents another step in the preparation of a definite edition of the Latin works of Petrarch.

SUPINO, I., "JACOPO DELLA QUERCIA".

Bologna, Casa Apello, 350 lire.

An account of the life of the Sienese sculptor, born about 1374.

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BULLETIN AND ITALIANA

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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May, 1927

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THE "CHARTER OF LABOR"

The 2,681st birthday of Rome was celebrated in Italy the 21st of April with the promulgation of the "Charter of Labor" which Premier Mussolini and his Government had been preparing for several months. This Charter embodies the fundamental principles of the Fascist-Syndicalist State, based primarily upon the theory of replacing class struggle by fruitful co-operation between capital and labor under direct state control. Here is the text of the Charter: —

ARTICLE 1. — The Italian nation is an organism possessing a purpose, a life, and instruments of action superior to those possessed by the individuals or groups of individuals who compose it. The nation is a moral, political, and economic unity integrally embodied in the Fascist State.

ARTICLE 2. — Labor in all its manifestations, whether mental, technical, or manual, is a social duty. It is by virtue of this fact, and by virtue of this fact alone, that labor falls within the purview of the State. When considered from a national point of view production in its manifold forms constitutes a unity, its many objectives coinciding and being generally definable as the well being of those who produce and the development of national power.

ARTICLE 3. — Organization whether by trades or by syndicates is unrestricted, but only the syndicate legally recognized by the State and subject to State control is empowered:

To legally represent the particular division of employers or employees for which it has been formed;

To protect the interests of these as against the State or as against other trade organizations;

To negotiate collective labor contracts binding upon all those engaged in the branch in question;

To levy assessments and to exercise, in connection with the branch, specified functions of public import.

ARTICLE 4. — The collective labor contract gives concrete expression to the common interest of the various elements of production (capital and labor) by reconciling conflicting interests of employees and subordinating these to the higher interests of production at large.

ARTICLE 5. — The Labor Court (*Magistratura*) is the organ through which the State acts in settling labor controversies, whether these arise in connection with observances of rules or agreements already made or in connection with new conditions to be fixed for labor.

ARTICLE 6. — The trade associations legally recognized guarantee equality before the law to employers and employees alike. They maintain discipline in labor and production and promote measures of efficiency in both. The Corporations constitute the unifying organization of the elements of production (capital and labor) and represent the common interests of them all. By virtue of this joint representation, and since the interests of production are interests of the Nation, the Corporations are recognized by law as organs of the State.

ARTICLE 7. — The Corporative State regards private initiative in the field of production as the most useful and efficient instrument for furthering the interests of the Nation. Since private enterprise is a function of import to the nation, its management is responsible to the State for general policies of production. From the fact that the elements of production (labor and capital) are cooperators in a common enterprise, reciprocal rights and duties devolve upon them. The employee, whether laborer, clerk, or skilled workman, is an active partner in the economic enterprise, the management of which belongs to the employer who shoulders the responsibility for it.

ARTICLE 8. — Trade associations of employers are under obligation to increase business, to improve quality of output, and to reduce costs in every possible way. The organizations representing practitioners of the liberal professions or of the arts, and the associations of State Employees, work together for furthering the interests of science, letters and the arts, for improving the quality of production and for realizing the moral ideals of the corporative organization of the State.

ARTICLE 9. — The State intervenes in economic production only in cases where private initiative is lacking or insufficient or where political interests of the State are involved. Such intervention may take the form of supervision, of promotion, or of direct management.

ARTICLE 10. — In labor controversies involving groups there can be no recourse to the Labor Court until the relative Corporation has exhausted its efforts for adjustment. In controversies involving individuals in connection with applications or interpretations of collective contracts, the trade associations are empowered to offer their mediation for settlements. Jurisdiction in such controversies belongs to the ordinary Labor Courts supplemented by the referees appointed by the trade associations concerned.

ARTICLE 11. — The trade associations are required to regulate by collective contracts labor relations between the employers and the employees whom they represent. The collective contract is made between associations of primary grade, under the guidance and with the approval of the central organizations, with the provision that the association of higher grade may make substitutions in cases specified in the constitutions of the associations or by law. All collective labor contracts must, under penalty of voidance, contain specific statements of the rules governing discipline, of trial periods, of the amounts and manner of payment of wages, of schedules of working hours.

ARTICLE 12. — The operation of the syndicates, the mediation of the Corporations, and the decisions of the Labor Court guarantee correspondence between wages and the normal demands of living, the possibilities of production and the yield from labor. The fixing of wages is withdrawn from any general rule and entrusted to agreements between parties in the collective contracts.

ARTICLE 13. — Losses occasioned by business crises and by variations of exchange must be equitably divided between the elements of production (capital and labor). Statistics relating to conditions of production and labor, to variations of exchange, to changes in standards of living, as issued by the various governmental departments, by the Central Bureau of Statistics and by the legally recognized trade associations, and as coordinated and elaborated by the Ministry of Corporations, will constitute the criteria for adjusting the interests of the various branches of trade, and of the various classes, *vis a vis* of each other and of the higher interests of production in general.

ARTICLE 14. — When wages are paid on a basis of piece work and payments are made at intervals greater than two weeks, suitable weekly or bi-weekly accountings must be furnished. Night work not comprised in regular periodical shifts must be paid for by some percentage in addition to the regular daily wage. When

wages are based on piece work, piece payments must be so fixed that the faithful worker of average productive ability may have a chance to earn a minimum in excess of the basic wage.

ARTICLE 15. — The employee is entitled to a weekly holiday falling on Sundays. Collective contracts will apply this principle so far as it is compatible with existing laws, and with the technical requirements of the enterprise concerned; and within the same limits, they will aim to respect civil and religious solemnities in accord with local traditions. Working hours must be scrupulously and earnestly observed by employees.

ARTICLE 16. — After a year of uninterrupted service, the employee in enterprises that function the year round, is entitled to an annual vacation with wages.

ARTICLE 17. — In concerns functioning the year round, the employee is entitled, in case of discharge through no fault of his own to a compensation proportioned to his years of service. Similar compensation is likewise due in case of death.

ARTICLE 18. — Transfers of ownership of concerns offering steady work do not effect labor contracts, and the employees of such concerns retain all their rights and claims against the new proprietors. Likewise the illness of an employee, not in excess of a specified duration, does not cancel the labor contract. Call to service in the Army or Navy or in the Fascist Militia (the Volunteer Militia for National Safety) does not constitute valid cause for dismissal.

ARTICLE 19. — Infractions of discipline on the part of employees and acts disturbing to the normal functioning of a concern, are punished, according to the seriousness of the offense, by fine, by suspension, or in grave cases, by immediate discharge without compensation. The cases in which the employer may impose the respective penalties of fine, suspension, or discharge without compensation, must be specified.

ARTICLE 20. — The employee newly hired is subject to a trial period, during which there is a reciprocal right to cancel the labor contract, the employee in such case being entitled to wage only for the time of actual service.

ARTICLE 21. — The collective labor contract extends its benefits and its discipline to home workers as well. Special regulations are to be promulgated by the State to assure proper hygienic conditions for home labor.

ARTICLE 22. — The State has exclusive power to determine and control the factors governing employment and unemployment, since these are indices of the general conditions of production and labor.

ARTICLE 23. — Employment bureaus are to be managed by the Corporations through commissions having equal representation of

employers and employees. Employers are required to hire the workers registered in such bureaus, with right of choice among the various registrants, giving preference, however, to such as are members of the Fascist Party and of the Fascist syndicates, and to priority of registration.

ARTICLE 24. — The trade associations of workers are required to practice selection among workers with a view to constant improvement in the technical skill and the moral character of personnel.

ARTICLE 25. — The Corporations must supervise the observance of the laws governing safety, accident prevention, and policing of labor, on the part of the individuals subject to the central organization of associations.

ARTICLE 26. — Insurance is another manifestation of the principle of collaboration. Employers and employees must bear proportionate shares of such burdens. The State, working through the Corporations and the trade associations, will strive to coordinate and unify as far as is possible the institutes and the system of insurance.

ARTICLE 27. — The Fascist State is working: —

1. for improvements in accident insurance;
2. for improvements and extensions of motherhood insurance;
3. for insurance against professional diseases and tuberculosis as a step toward general insurance against illness in general;
4. for improvements in insurance on involuntary unemployment;
5. for the adoption of special forms of endowment insurance (*dotatie*) for young workers.

ARTICLE 28. — Protection of the interests of employees in legal and administrative problems arising in connection with accident and other forms of social insurance devolves upon the associations which represent them. Collective labor contracts will provide, where technically possible for the establishment of mutuality funds for insurance against illness, such funds to consist of contributions from employers and employees and to be administered by representatives of both classes under the general supervision of the Corporations.

ARTICLE 29. — The trade associations have the right and the duty to provide relief for the workers they represent whether these be members or non-members. Such functions of relief must be exercised directly by committees of the associations themselves, and must not be delegated to other institutions or corporations save for purposes of a general character which transcend the particular interests of the branch of production concerned.

ARTICLE 30. — Training and education, especially technical

training of the workers they represent, and whether these be members or non-members, is one of the principal duties of the trade associations. The associations must lend their support to the national institutes which deal with recreation and free time, and to other enterprises of education.

International Relations

A Treaty of Friendship Between Italy and Hungary

On April 5 Premier Mussolini and Count Bethlen, Premier of Hungary, signed in Rome a treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration. The treaty closely resembles similar Italian agreements with other powers. It states that Italy and Hungary are friendly countries and provides that all disputes which cannot be settled by ordinary diplomatic means shall be submitted for conciliation to a special court composed of members nominated by the contracting parties.

If the decisions of this court are not accepted by one or both Governments, the dispute shall be submitted for arbitration to The Hague Court or some other tribunal. Beside signing the treaty of friendship, Premier Mussolini and Bethlen signed official notes by which Italy and Hungary approved the conclusions of the Italian and Hungarian experts who are studying means of affording Hungary a trade outlet to the sea through the port of Fiume. Arrangements for opening Fiume to Hungarian trade are to be completed as soon as possible.

This is the tenth treaty of this character concluded by Premier Mussolini. The first was made in London in 1923 and since then there have been others with Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Spain, Roumania and Albania.

The Hungarian Premier speaking on May 2 in Budapest at a conference of the Government Party declared that the treaty with Italy had given back to Hungary some of the dignity she lost by the treaty of Trianon which closed her part in the great war.

"Nobody has a greater interest than Hungary for a strong Italian guard on the Adriatic and Mediterranean", Count Bethlen said. "On the other hand, Italy has an interest that a strong Hungary should live in the valley of the Danube. The Treaty of Rome is the result of this common interest.

"The treaty is not only a concrete form of friendship, not only an expression of platonic love, but is expedient for two strong nations with the desire to live. Hungary suffered humiliations after the Treaty of Trianon. A great victorious nation, Italy, has restored the honor of Hungary.

"We thank the Italian nation and its leaders, especially Mussolini, who recognized at the right time the worth of the Hungarian

people. The warlike virtues of the Hungarian nation has resulted in the friendship of the great Italian people."

An International Wheat Conference in Rome

On April 25 Premier Mussolini inaugurated in Rome, at the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Wheat Conference with an appeal to all the countries of the world to collaborate to increase cereal production. The Premier pointed out that eight countries are contributing their technical and practical knowledge for the common benefit of all. He said the Institute of Agriculture must become even more in the future the world's clearing house for this type of information and dwelt at length on what Italy has done and is doing to increase its cereal production stating that the same or similar methods could be applied with advantage by other European countries. The Italian Premier said that agriculture "is the foundation and safeguard of every civilization, both ancient and modern, the reason and fundamental element of every lasting economic progress".

Some thirty countries sent official delegations to the conference which discussed all questions relating to the intensive raising and merchandising of cereals in general and wheat in particular. The subjects under discussion were almost all technical in nature and included such topics as the best types of wheat to raise in various climates, intensive methods of culture, the fight against disease of wheat, standardization of types of wheat, of methods of propaganda for increase of production. The conference lasted four days.

Commercial, Financial, Statistical News

The Lictorial Loan in America

The Italian Commercial Attache at Washington announces that the Italians living in the United States have subscribed to the Lictorial Loan to the amount of 140,000,000 lire. The subscription closed here on March 31st while in Italy and the Italian colonies it closed on January 18th, yielding about three billion lire.

A Loan of \$30,000,000 to the City of Milan

A \$30,000,000 issue of 6½ per cent external loan sinking fund bonds of the city of Milan, awarded to Dillon, Read & Co., the Bankers' Trust Company, the Guaranty Company, and Marshall Field, Gore, Ward & Co., was offered on April 12 at a price of 92, to yield 7.19 per cent. The Italian Government, which supervises the administration of the city, has approved the issuance of the bonds.

Lira proceeds of the issue will be used for additions and betterments to municipally owned utilities and for other municipal im-

provements. The value of the municipally owned property, including the city's electric light and power, water and street railway systems, is estimated to be substantially in excess of the total funded debt, which will be approximately \$49,800,000 upon the issuance of these bonds. The new obligations will constitute the city's only external debt. Estimated value of all taxable property in the city is over \$700,000,000.

The bonds are redeemable at par as a whole on April 1, 1937, or on any interest date thereafter upon fortyfive days' notice. A semi-annual sinking fund beginning January 1, 1928, is calculated to retire the entire issue at or before maturity by purchase if obtainable up to 100 or, if not obtainable, by calling at 100 and interest.

The Fascist Party has over 2,000,000 Members

On the occasion of the promulgation in Rome of the "Charter of Labor" Augusto Turati, Secretary-General of the Fascisti Party announced at a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council that official Fascist organizations in Italy have now a total membership of 2,168,923. The membership is divided as follows: Fascisti, 811,996; Women Black Shirts, 50,161; Vanguardists (the youth's organization), 280,903; Balilla (the boys' organization), 405,954; Fascist misses, 14,215; girls, 80,034; university students, 12,500; public employes, 251,000; teachers, 70,000; railway men, 65,000; postal workers, 41,000; public utility workers, 77,000.

Italy America Society News Items

Dusolina Giannini Concert

On Sunday afternoon of April 24th at two-thirty o'clock, (we must apologize for the mistakes of certain newspapers which scheduled it for three) Dusolina Giannini began her long-awaited recital of Italian songs offered under the auspices of the Italy America Society for the benefit of the Eleonora Duse Memorial Fellowship. Her program, although its text was exclusively Italian, found considerable variety in works by Handel, Mozart, Donaudy, Verdi, Guarneri, Mascagni, Benvenuti, Pieraccini and Puccini. There were, too, one original composition and a group of folk-song arrangements by the singer's brother, Vittorio Giannini; the latter being done with considerable charm and skill.

Miss Giannini's exquisite soprano voice, as resourceful dramatically as lyrically, appeared to no less advantage in such difficult works as *Ritorna Vincitor* from *Aida* than in Donaudy's delicate *O del mio amato ben* and Respighi's *Notte*. An enthusiastic audience applauded so long and so warmly at the end of the program that Miss Giannini was finally forced to appear on the darkened stage and to sing the old beloved *O sole mio*, as an encore. She

was assisted at the piano by Frank La Forge, that paragon of accompanists.

The proceeds of the concert are to be devoted to the Eleonora Duse Memorial Fellowship, awarded by the Italy America Society. We extend our thanks to Miss Giannini both for making so substantial an addition to the Fellowship funds possible and for providing us one of the season's most delightful recitals.

De Pinedo Luncheon

A luncheon in honor of Col. Marchese Francesco De Pinedo was given by the Society on May third 1927 at the Hotel Roosevelt at one o'clock.

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont presided. General Augusto Villa, the Military Attache of the Italian Embassy at Washington, represented the Italian Ambassador, and delivered a stirring address. Mr. Lamont also spoke and introduced Col. De Pinedo who delivered an address in English.

Two hundred members of the Society attended. At the dais with Mr. Lamont, General Villa, and Com. De Pinedo, were: Gen. James H. McRae, Hon. Robert Underwood Johnson, Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, Consul General Emilio Axerio, Comm. Scaroni, Col. Franklin Q. Brown, Dr. A. H. Giannini, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Henry Burchell, and Mr. Luigi Berizzi.

Society holds Annual Meeting

The annual Meeting of the Italy America Society which had been adjourned to April 25th was held at the offices of the Society. Mr. Henry Burchell, the Secretary, reported on the activities of the Society during the past year. Among them were the Exhibition of Modern Italian Art and the Exhibition of Etchings, Engravings and Wood-Cuts. The Society maintains two fellowships for the exchange of students between Italian and American Universities. The Italian fellowship was awarded to Miss Jean Phyllis Black, who is now in Rome, and the American fellowship was awarded to Mr. Angelo Patrassi, who is doing research work at the University of Pittsburgh. From both fellows, very satisfactory reports have been received. Professor Howard T. Lewis was appointed the George Westinghouse Professor for the year, and he is now lecturing in Rome. Various lectures were held during the year by distinguished scholars, and the regular readings of the Divine Comedy were held at the homes of the members. Distinguished Italian foreigners visiting in New York were entertained by the officers and members of the Society.

The Committee on Nominations consisting of Mr. Thomas W.

Lamont, Colonel Franklin Q. Brown and Mr. Alfonso P. Villa presented the following state which was unanimously elected.

President

HENRY ROGERS WINTHROP

Honorary Presidents

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H. E. HON. HENRY P. FLETCHER

Honorary Vice Presidents

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Robert Underwood Johnson

Richard Washburn Child

Wm. Fellowes Morgan

Lloyd C. Griscom

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THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

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It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to index the available literary information and news announcements relating to Italian Life and Letters. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion.

Mr. PAUL PAYNE wrote in the *New York Evening Post*: "The Italy America Society is doing a first class service to readers and students of current affairs in the pages of the little publication known as BULLETIN AND ITALIANA. ITALIANA is the organ of a literary guide service managed by T. W. Huntington, Jr., for the purpose of aiding Americans to know Italy Outside of China there is no more interesting field of current events on the map today that Italy, and the essence of the situation is to be found in the references cited in ITALIANA. Reference assistants in libraries will unanimously applaud such work as Mr. Huntington is doing".

* * *

THE "GUIDA D'ITALIA DEL TOURING CLUB ITALIANO". We quote the following from Professor Walter Brook McDaniel (*Classical Weekly*, April 25th); concerning the new volume of the Guida d'Italia, "a series that lies behind much of the lore in the Guide-Books published by Messrs. Muirhead and Baedeker, as a primary and superior source for any Cicerone, the GUIDA D'ITALIA DEL TOURING CLUB ITALIANO, ITALIA MERIDIONALE, PRIMO VOLUME, ABRUZZI, MOLISE E PUGLIE, CON 14 CARTE GEOGRAFICHE, 13 PIANTE DI CITTA' E 33 PIANTE DI EDIFICI. The book, which has the same form as a Baedeker, appeared in a first edition of four hundred thousand copies. It contains eight hundred pages. It was edited by an Italian, L. V. Bertarelli, who knew his country and his business (he died in January, 1926). Deeply grateful though I am to other Guide-Books,

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25 West 43rd Street, New York City

they have led me astray too often in out-of-the-way parts of Greece and Italy for me to trust them quite as implicitly as I do this wonderful Italian series published in the vernacular. More than three million copies have already been issued, and yet I rarely find a traveler who knows anything about it. No one who wishes the last word on Italy can afford to ignore these Guide-Books, and one has only to join the Touring Club Italiano to receive, gratis whatever volume appear in that year, at least a dozen sheets of the superb *Atlante Stradale* of Italy, and, thirdly, an *Annuario Generale* of some 1350 pages of information, valuable to tourists and almost indispensable to automobilists, not to speak of other advantages, which are set forth fully in a pamphlet, *L'Opera del Touring Club Italiano*, Statuto, issued from its offices, Corso Italo 10 Milano (5). My membership in Italy cost me in all 12 lire, 10 centesimi, less than 50 cents, at the rate of exchange".

In the same issue of *The Classical Weekly* Prof. McDaniel refers to an important publication, which he fears "is not generally known". We did not know of the book, and take this occasion to make reference to it here. The work is "*The Interpretation of Italy During the Last Two Centuries*" by Camillo von Klenze (Chicago, Decennial Publication, Second Series, Vol. XVII, 1907). The purpose of the work was to make a comparison between Goethe's "*Italienische Reise*" and the travels of his predecessors of the eighteenth century. "Italy", says the author in his preface, "since the Renaissance, has meant more than any other single country to the culture-life of all nations".

THE "ITALIANA" BIBLIOGRAPHY: In our March issue we referred to the "ITALIANA" Bibliography. We have assembled approximately a thousand selected titles, and in the course of this work much useful and interesting material is passing in review. We wish to note this month the work of Randolph Faries, "*ANCIENT ROME IN THE ENGLISH NOVEL: A STUDY IN ENGLISH HISTORICAL FICTION*". Written as a thesis for the Doctorate, and published privately by the author, the work is not accessible to the public. But it contains an abundance of data concerning Ancient Rome in the English Novel. Here, for example, is the list of "The Twelve Best" which, according to Dr. Faries, are most successful in portraying the life of Rome with realistic effect:

1. *The Last Days of Pompeii*: Bulwer (1834).
2. *Hypatia*: Charles Kingsley (1853).
3. *The Gladiators*: G. J. Whyte-Melville (1863).
4. *Ben Hur*: Lew Wallace (1880).
5. *Marius, The Epicurean*: Walter Pater (1885).
6. *Darkness and Dawn*: F. W. Farrar (1892).
7. *Domitia*: S. Baring-Gould (1898).

8. A Friend of Caesar: William Stearns Davis (1900).
9. Vergilius. A Tale of the Coming of Christ: Irving Bacheller (1904).
10. Veranilda: George Gissing (1904).
11. Andivius Hedulio: Edward Lucas White (1921).
12. Pan and the Twins: Eden Philpotts (1922).

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

THE "SPECIAL ITALY NUMBER" OF THE LITERARY DIGEST: The "Special Italy Number" of The Literary Digest (April 23, 1927) and the "Fascism Number" of The Survey Graphic (March, 1927) should provide this summer's tourist with an abundance of advance information concerning the "cote d'azur" and all the hinterlands from the hip to the heel of the boot. This "Special Italy Number" of The Literary Digest contains some twenty odd articles, on different phases of modern Italian Life and Letters. One feature is an excellent list of the "Best Books on Italy", which enumerates 175 works classified under appropriate subject-headings.

I. — THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

DOUGHERTY, GEORGE S., "IN EUROPE".

New York, Avondale Press. \$1.00.

The informal record of a recent European Trip which included close-up views of the people, the manners, the customs, and the conditions in Italy and other countries.

ELLERY, ELOISE, "ITALY".

Current History, May 1927, pp. 288-289; 319-320.

FARBMAN, M., MUIR, R., and SPENDER, H. F., Editors of "EUROPA".
Harper and Bros., \$5.00.

This unique reference book has as its aim "to provide from year to year an accurate barometer of European politics, finance, industry, culture and life". The first edition appeared in 1926 and it will be seen that the present edition improves on the former in many ways.

FRANKFURTER, FELIX, "THE CASE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI".
Little Brown - The Atlantic Monthly Press, \$1.00.

GEDYE, G. E. R., "THE ALBANIAN PERIL".

The Nation, April 27, 1927., pp. 470-1.

LYBYER, A. H., "ITALY'S AMBITIONS IN THE NEAR EAST".

Current History, May 1927, pp. 297-299.

LUDWIG, EMIL, "MUSSOLINI AS NAPOLEON'S PUPIL".

New York Times Magazine, May 1, 1927.

Is Mussolini following the course travelled by Napoleon?
In this article Napoleon's latest biographer discusses the limitations of Napoleonic ideals in a new age and presents both a contrast and a comparison of Napoleon and Mussolini.

MURIELLO, C., "MUSSOLINI, HIS WORK AND THE NEW SYNDICAL LAW".

Edinburgh, Macniven and Wallace, 1/- (2nd ed., enlarged).

Ogg, F. A., "ITALY'S RATIFICATION OF TREATY IN BESS-ARABIA".

Current History, May 1927, pp. 290-2.

SALVEMINI, G., "MUSSOLINI, THE POPE AND THE KING".

Century, May 1927, 114: 6-16.

SILLANI, TOMASO, "IN DEFENSE OF FASCISM".

Current History, May 1927, pp. 179-186.

WELLS, H. G., "ITALY UNDER FASCISM".

Current History, May 1927, pp. 175-179.

— "SACCO-VANZETTI".

New Republic, April 20, 1927, pp. 236-7.

— "ITALIAN COMMENT ON TUNIS".

European Economic and Political Survey, Paris, March 15th 1927.

— "NEW DANGER SIGNALS IN THE BALKANS".

Literary Digest, April 2, 1927, pp. 21-2.

FOR CURRENT BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS the reader is referred to the issues of "FOREIGN AFFAIRS". Each issue of this quarterly publication contains a bibliography of "RECENT BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS".

This quarterly, "FOREIGN AFFAIRS" is published by "The Council on Foreign Relations" in New York City, under the direction of a group in which are associated men of experience in diplomacy, in commerce, and in the leadership of public opinion.

II. — FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

Those specially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS", Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE", New York City.

"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all large libraries.

ASSOCIATION OF ITALIAN CORPORATIONS, "BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT".

Published monthly in Rome. For information address the Italy America Society, New York City.

HOGGSON, N. F., "BANKING THROUGH THE AGES".

Dodd, Mead, 1926. \$3.00.

While the "Rise of the Rothschilds" is given six and a half pages "Banking During The Roman Era" is set forth in less than four and a half!

HUMES, E., "ITALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH".

Commerce Reports, May 2, 1927, pp. 282-3.

Reduced domestic and foreign demand resulted in heavy accumulation of stocks of both yarn and cloth.

MCLEAN, H. C., "ITALIAN FINANCES RELIEVED BUT INDUSTRY UNAFFECTED".

Commerce Reports, April 11, 1927, pp. 75-6.

"The further appreciation of currency during March aggravated

the difficulties of the Italian situation by increasing prices to foreign buyers and encouraging domestic buyers to withhold orders in the hope that price reductions would be realized". The United States is the largest exporter to Italy. This country supplied 22 percent of total Italian imports in 1926. Germany was the nearest competitor, supplying 11 percent of Italy's total imports.

PAOLINI, G., "THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN ITALY".
Bulletin American Chamber of Commerce for Italy Oct.-Nov. 1926. pp. 95-111.

WHOLEAN, J. E., (Tr. Com.) "ITALIAN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY EXPORTS 75 PERCENT OF PRODUCTION".

Commerce Reports, April 25, 1927, pp. 227-28.

"Italian-made motor vehicles offer considerable competition to those of American manufacture in many foreign countries, especially in Europe. The condition of the Italian automobile industry is of great importance to American manufacturers and exporters because of the prominent part it plays in the international trade of motor vehicles".

III. — HISTORY BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL

ABBOTT, F. F., "MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE".

Princeton University Press, \$5.00.

An important study of the forms and development of municipal institutions and their relation to the decline of the ancient Roman Empire.

BOISSONNADE, P., "LIFE AND WORK IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE".
(FIFTH TO FIFTEENTH CENTURY).

New York, Knopf, \$5.00.

BUNT, C. G. E., "THE GOLDSMITHS OF ITALY".

Martin Hopkinson. £ 4 4s. net.

Mr. Bunt has collected and arranged his unmanageable material faithfully and well; and it is not his fault that the book falls as it does between the two categories, the literal record and critical history.

CANFIELD, MARY C., "GROTESQUES".

London, Harper.

A series of studies by Miss Canfield dealing among others with Eleonora Duse, and "D'Annunzio's House".

CHAPMAN, J. J., "DANTE".

Boston, Houghton, \$2.50.

Illumines Dante's art and lets sunlight and fresh air into the dim cloisters of Dante scholarship. From this study the poet stands forth as a human and understandable individual. Thirteen cantos of the "Divine Comedy" have been newly translated.

CLARKE, M. V., "THE MEDIEVAL STATE".

London, Methuen, 6s.

In countries like Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, the cities were sovereign states, ruling themselves and the stretch of country round them needed for their subsistence. The political history of these is the subject of Miss Clarke's essay.

COLLISON, MARLEY L., "UGO FOSCOLO".

The Quarterly Review, April 1927, 248: 390-402.

"On Sept. 10, 1827, Ugo Foscolo died at Turnham Green, the first and the greatest, with the possible exception of Mazzini, of the Italian men of letters who have taken refuge in these island for political reasons".

CORLEY, C. H., "THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATORS OF THE CLASSICS".

New Haven, Yale Univ. Press.

Based on a doctoral thesis.

CORNER, GEORGE W., "ANATOMICAL TEXTS OF THE EARLIER MIDDLE AGES".

Washington, D. C., The Carnegie Institution.

Professor Corner has produced a complete and well-rounded investigation which presents as should all such efforts, some of the beauties of a mathematical demonstration.

CORTESI, SALVATORE, "MY THIRTY YEARS OF FRIENDSHIPS"
Harper Brothers, \$3.00.

Intimate recollections of D'Annunzio and others.

ELSTON, ROY, "NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY".

Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.

A new volume in Cook's well-known handbooks.

FRANK, H. A., "ALL ABOUT GOING ABROAD".

N. Y., Brentano's \$1.00.

HEADLAM, CECIL, "NAPLES".

Dent, Mediaeval Town Series.

HUTTON, EDWARD, "THE VALLEY OF THE ARNO".

Houghton Mifflin Co., \$5.00.

For the devoted sojourner in Italy who likes to spend long stretches of time in the study or the mere enjoyment of each locality that he visits, Mr. Hutton's volume will be an endearing book.

LANDUCCI, LUCA, "A FLORENTINE DIARY".

London, Dent.

LUBBOCK, PERCY, "ROMAN PICTURES".

London, Jonathan Cape ("The Travellers Library").

MACKINNON, A. G., "ALMA ROMA".

Blackie and Son., Ltd.

Visitors to Rome will welcome this book which is not a guide in the ordinary sense, but a well written study based chiefly upon *Roba di Roma*, by William Wetmore Story, originally published in 1863. There are 32 illustrations of Rome as it is today.

MCDANIEL, W. B., "LINKING OLD ROME WITH MODERN ITALY".

The Classical Weekly, April 25, 1927, XX: 179-180.

"I believe that the day is near when most American classicists, except the pedagogically moribund, will recognize the importance of keeping abreast of the more important literature upon modern Greece and modern Italy, if they would really understand many vital matters in the life of antiquity and if they would expound vividly the writings of the ancients".

- MCDONALD, E. D., "NORMAN DOUGLAS".**
Philadelphia, The Centaur Book Shop. \$3.50.
A bibliography of his writings.
- MOLMENTI, POMPEO, "VENICE".**
The Medici Society of America, Boston and New York.
"One after the other, these volumes of the Picture Guides travel series answer that eternal question Euripides voiced: 'And shall not loveliness be loved forever?' 'Every page of every volume opens a window upon some vision of beauty. Sometimes even two 'magic casements' are thrown wide. Linking the pictures runs a narrative worthy that which they reveal".
- MORRISON, S. (Editor) "THE ITALIAN SIXTEENTH CENTURY"**
Scribners 1927. \$3.50.
The Italian sixteenth century was distinguished for the use of italic letters of great charm and grace. Such italics as those of Blado and Arrighi (now being revived) are shown here in the original setting, and show with what freedom and amplitude the typographers of that day worked.
- MUNCEY, R. W., (Tr.) "THE PASSION OF SAINT PERPETUA".**
London, Dent, 3/6.
- NICHOLS, MAY E., "LA VERNA".**
Outlook, May 4, 1927, pp. 18-20.
One of the stories of the "wonderful adventure" of Saint Francis, "the account of the miracle of La Verna, the story of how St. Francis received the stigmata".
- OTIS, ALVAH TALBOT, "OUR ROMAN LEGACY".**
N. Y., Heath, \$1.20.
An introduction to the study of Latin.
- REYMOND ARNOLD, "HISTORY OF THE SCIENCES IN GRECO-ROMAN ANTIQUITY".**
E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, \$2.50.
A study of the exact sciences of antiquity as they finally centered and developed in ancient Greece and Italy.
- ROLFE, WILLIAM JAMES, "A SATCHEL GUIDE TO EUROPE".**
Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, \$5.00.
Newly revised standard handbook for travelers. Illustrated with maps and plans.
- ROSE, H. J., "PRIMITIVE CULTURE IN ITALY".**
London, Methuen, 7s 6d.
The book is a very full compendium of the rites of religious, social, and legal custom, illuminated by comparison with those of other primitive people.
- SABATINI, R., "LIFE OF CESARE BORGIA".**
London. Stanley Paul. A revised edition in a new format.
- SCHOLDERER, VICTOR, "PRINTING AT MILAN IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY".**
"The Library", quarterly journal of the Bibliographical Society
- VINCENT, E. R. P., "THE ITALY OF THE ITALIANS".**
London, Methuen.
- WHITE, EDWARD LUCAS, "WHY ROME FELL".**
Harper, \$3.50.

- "VINCENZO GEMITO, INSANE MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS COMES INTO HIS OWN AT LAST".
New York Times Magazine, April 17, 1927.

IV. — ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

ABBOTT, LAWRENCE, "TITIAN COMES TO TOWN".

Outlook, April 27, 1927, pp. 523.

"Titian was a country boy, born in 1477 or thereabouts, in the little Alpine village of Cadare in the Venetian republic". The Metropolitan Museum of Art acquires a hitherto comparatively unknown portrait by Titian.

ASHBY, DR. THOMAS, "RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN ITALY".

London Times, Literary Review, Feb. 24th and Mar. 17, 1927.

BERENSON, BERNARD, "NINE PICTURES IN SEARCH OF AN ATTRIBUTION" "A NEGLECTED ALTAR PIECE BY BOTTICELLI" "A POSSIBLE AND AN IMPOSSIBLE 'ANTONELLO DA MESSINA'". Three Essays in Method.

N. Y., Oxford, \$14.00.

The author has called these studies in Italian art Essays in Method because he wished to dissociate them from the fashionable game of connoisseurship, in which critics use a sixth sense to make startling attributions. Here the study of art leaves the realm of Alchemy for that of Science.

BRANSCOMBE, HENRY, "ITALIAN BAROQUE AND LATER DESIGN".

Int. Studio, April 1927, pp. 65-71.

"Through the various phases of the great Renaissance, the Italian artists transported the arts to that splendor which marked the sixteenth century and, ever seeking a higher plane of perfection, they reached the glory of the High Renaissance which gradually merged into that which became the baroque of the following century, and these periods have left to the present era a wonderful heritage of design".

COLSON, PERCY, "OPERA IN ITALY".

Empire Review, April, Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London.

O'NEILL, EUGENE GLADSTONE, "MARCO MILLIONS".

N. Y., Liveright, \$2.50.

A satirical dramatization of the life and journeys of Marco Polo, the Venetian; the first of the playwright's works to be published before production.

PRISTERA, FRANCIS, "MASTERPIECES OF ITALIAN PAINTING".

New York, Francis Pristera.

"If the succeeding portfolios in this series live up to the achievement of the first volume, lovers of art will indeed have cause for rejoicing. For Mr. Pristera has here presented in admirable photogravure reproductions some of the great paintings of the Florentine school. Masaccio, Pollaiuolo, Verocchio, Ghirlandaio and Botticelli find representation, the pictures included being in each instance preceded by brief introductory comment. Schools, as well as homes, could do no better than to procure this publication. The book is so bound as to make possible the removing of any illustration at will". Sat. Rev.

VENTURI, ADOLFO, "BOTTICELLI".

London, Zwemmer, 25/-.

"It is very tempting to write of Botticelli as if he were a poet rather than a painter; and to this temptation Signor Venturi has at times and very properly, fallen". London Times.

V. — LITERATURE - MODERN.

SHAW, J. E., "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA".

"Italica". November 1926, pp. 88-90.

This is a regular feature of "Italica" and should be of value as a source of reference to students who desire to follow the trend of Italian Studies. "The bibliography includes only books, articles and reviews of a studious kind".

GARDNER, E. G., "ITALIAN LITERATURE".

London, Benn, 6/-.

VI. — LITERATURE - CLASSICAL.

CHASE, W. J., "THE ARS MINOR OF DONATUS".

University of Wisconsin Studies. Madison, Wis., paper, \$0.75.

SABIN, FRANCES E., "CLASSICAL BOOKS".

A list of important books published during 1926.

New York, The Service Bureau for Classical Teachers.

VII. — FICTION.

BYRNE, DONN., "BROTHER SAUL".

Century Co., \$2.50.

"Mr. Byrne's Book is a brilliant, sophisticatedly written, fictional biography of the first Christian theologian".

HANSARD, LUKE, "HUMMING STEEPLES".

London, Melrose, 7s 6d.

"We see through Julian's eyes a picture of Italy in the early days of the Fascist movement. And here we are made to feel that we are in contact with something that is more than guesswork or divination. We get very interesting glimpses of the boyish ardour embodied in Fascist youth". London Times.

LEWISOHN, LUDWIG, "ROMAN SUMMER".

Harper and Bros., \$2.00.

The engrossing story of a brilliant, sensitive, middle-western boy who breaks away from a difficult and unhappy environment and in the sunlight of a Roman summer meets the girl who loves but will not marry him.

LINDSAY, JAK, "MARINO FALIERO".

Fanfrolico Press, 21s.

"Even if the Venice of Marino Faliero's day was as crudely and incessantly sensual as Mr. Lindsay makes it, his play is none the less aesthetically negligible". London Times.

SPYRI, FRAU JOHANNA HEUSSER, "PEPPINO".

Lippincott, Philadelphia, \$0.75.

An appealing little story of an Italian boy who helped his mother

in making a meagre living and dreamed of the days when he could make her rich.

VALERY, PAUL, "VARIETY".

Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1927, \$2.00.

His most important essays, the subjects of which range from political economy to literature and critical philosophy. One of these essays, *The Method of Leonard da Vinci*, is precipitating a subtle revolution in modern letters.

WARD, MRS. WILFRID, "THE SHADOW OF MUSSOLINI".

London, Sheed and Ward.

"*The Shadow of Mussolini*" must not be taken as historical. The characters, with the obvious exception of Mussolini himself, are quite fictitious. "The book will certainly excite a great deal of comment".

WINWAR, FRANCES, "THE ARDENT FLAME".

The Century Co., \$2.00.

A gorgeous historical romance of the tragic loves of Polo (the author's spelling) and Madonna Francesca of Rimini. (*Herald-Tribune*).

VIII. — MISCELLANEOUS.

HUNTINGTON, T. W. JR., "THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE"

The Classical Weekly, April 25, 1927.

As editor of "*Italiana*", Mr. Huntington has given to students, travelers, and librarians, an index to the accessible literary information and news announcements concerning classical Rome and modern Italy, in the form of an annotated bibliography of all important material published on the subject in the English language. In this article he discusses the work he is doing.

MARRARO, H. R., "NATIONALISM IN ITALIAN EDUCATION".

New York, Italian Digest and News Service, Inc.

IX. — WORKS IN ITALIAN.

STELLA, MARIA, "I NOSTRI ROMANZI".

London: Truslove and Hanson.

"This little book gives a clear, sensible account of the Italian novel from its birth with Manzoni to the publications of yesterday. Her judgements are always interesting and based on sound knowledge, whether we accept them or not". *London Times*.

GIUSEPPE LOMBARDO-RADICE, "I DUE ULTIMI LIBRI DI ANGELO PATRI" in *L'Educazione Nazionale*, Roma (Via Ruffini, 2) April 1927. An article on *Patri's CHILD TRAINING* and *THE PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD*.

— "ITALIAN REVIEWS".

English Review of Reviews, April 15, May 15, 1927 p. 405.

This is a regular feature, being comments on the contents of leading articles in Italian periodicals.

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HERCULANEUM

On the 16th of May King Victor Emmanuel officially inaugurated the new excavations in the ancient Roman city of Herculaneum. After having struck the initial blow with a silver pick the King, accompanied by Engineer Vigo descended to the level of the buried city and watched a battalion of blue-shirted workers apply their compressed air drills to the solidified mud and lava within which the ruins lie encased. The combined populations of Portici and Resina together with a number of specially invited guests gathered to greet the King, to watch the ceremony and to listen to the explanatory speeches of Professors Maiuri and Arduino Colasanti. An eager crowd thronged to the edge of the excavation pit and stared down into a street which had not been trod since the first century after Christ.

It is the warm hope of archaeologists that the ancient city, once it is unearthed, will be the source of valuable literary treasures in the form of hitherto unknown or unlocated documents and manuscripts. Our very incomplete collection of Greek and Roman literature which gained nothing from the excavations at Pompeii, may perhaps be enriched by the contents of entire Herculanean libraries. For Herculaneum, unlike Pompeii, was inundated by a river of mud from Mt. Vesuvius before lava or cinders reached it; and whereas the infiltration of water through the porous lava in the latter city

destroyed whatever papyri were buried there, no moisture at all was able to penetrate to Herculaneum's ruins.

The new excavations, differing from old ones which attempted to explore the district underlying the modern cities of Portici and Resina, will be confined to the section between Resina and the sea. Here too, however, the work will be exceedingly difficult for although the ground above is occupied only by vineyards, Herculaneum lies eighty feet below its level under layers of solidified mud and stony lava which must be removed with the greatest care and delicacy lest any remains be destroyed in the process.

On the inaugural day, after Arduino Colasanti's speech, King Victor Emmanuel made a brief tour of the excavation and examined the fragments of the ancient city so far uncovered. There were at least a dozen houses built of the usual Roman square brick; in all of these the wooden window and door frames had been preserved intact by that same well-starred flow of mud that preceded Vesuvius' cinders to Herculaneum. One house was particularly beautiful with a central court surrounded by a dozen tall columns, walls caparisoned in rich Pompeian red and floor of exquisitely designed marble polychrome.

Several bronzes have been unearthed during the preliminary digging but so far none to rival the discoveries of the city's earlier explorers. Nor are the dozen houses and the street which is now being attacked in any sense more beautiful or remarkable than those that have been uncovered during past years at Pompeii. The chief promise of Herculaneum is in the Greek and Latin texts that may be buried there and in the information the ruins must supply about the intellectual life and the activities of a flourishing Roman city of the first century, A. D. The part of Herculaneum to be uncovered by the new excavators lies between the city's center and the sea. Its inhabitants were wealthy merchants and patricians; their houses are expected to be as exemplary in beauty as their libraries in culture.

Pneumatic cutting tools manufactured in America are being used to bore down from the level of the modern to that of the ancient city. A layer of about ten feet of rich vineyard soil lies directly above the hard lava and must be removed before the actual boring begins. Under this lava about fifty or sixty feet of tightly packed cinders impose a barrier only slightly less impenetrable. And beneath the cinders solidified mud encases every fragment of the ruins. The new method of excavation employed in uncovering the "Street of Abundance" in Pompeii will be the only one used in Herculaneum. The volcanic debris will be removed by shallow horizontal layers instead of deep vertical ones, and the greatest precision and care employed in cutting around remains. It is hoped that by the end of the year the public baths of Herculaneum and several more private dwellings will have been uncovered. After

that the excavation will be continued toward Resina and all the pits and tunnels previously dug under that modern city will be reopened.

As for *Herculaneum's* past history, it is believed that the city was founded by the Oscans. It was Etruscan property for a number of years and became Roman during the Samnite wars. Seneca records how it was first shaken by a severe earthquake in 63 A. D., and Pliny the Younger how the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 utterly destroyed it, wiping out its entire population and so successfully burying it that in the Middle Ages its very name had been forgotten. And thus *Herculaneum*, which had harbored a more refined, cultured and intellectual civilization than its celebrated sister, *Pompeii*, was neglected until 1719 when Prince Elbeuf, searching for marble to be used in the villa he was building at Portici, accidentally rediscovered the buried city. The neighboring peasants who had for some time been extracting marble from pits close by told him that along with the stone they had unearthed a number of bronze statues. Excavations were begun and the theatre, the forum, the basilica and several houses were uncovered, valuable paintings and statues were discovered, and in the Villa Suburbana a library of papyri containing works by Epicurus, Philodemus and a number of other Roman philosophers and authors. There is in the Naples Museum to-day a collection of black bronze statues, (the reposing *Hermes*, the drunken *Silenus*, etc.) which were unearthed in *Herculaneum* at that first excavation.

Financial troubles with the property owners and in addition the unfortunate position of the city of Resina which occupied the site immediately above caused the later excavation plans, begun in 1908, to be abandoned. Now, however, the work will proceed without hindrance and it is to be hoped that the treasures of the Villa Suburbana will be matched and outshone before the drills and the picks are many months old.

I. B.

International Relations

Italian Penetration in Abyssinia

According to the correspondent of the Associated Press in Addis Abeba, Abyssinia, Mussolini's policy in Abyssinia is indirectly achieving what the Vatican and scores of Christian martyrs have been unable to do over a period of thirteen centuries. The increase of Italian political and commercial activity during 1926 in this African kingdom is paving the way toward healing the schism between Rome and the Coptic Church of Ethiopia. Christianity was founded in Ethiopia in 341 by Saint Frumentius, but in the seventh century broke away from Rome and allied itself with the Coptic Church of Egypt. Since then, with the exception of eight years"

time during the seventeenth century, Ethiopian Christians have obtained their supreme spiritual head by the strange custom of "buying" their bishops for large sums of money from the Coptic patriarch of Cairo.

Countless numbers of Roman Catholic missionaries have given their lives in fruitless attempts to bring back the Ethiopians to the Roman fold, the most notable recent martyr being Michael Ghebre, who died in the middle nineteenth century and was elevated to altar honors by Pope Pius XI.

Due to the modern ideas and European sympathies of Regent Ras Tafari and his permitting the Abyssinian Church to use native missionaries trained in the Abyssinian Ecclesiastical College of Rome, the desire to re-enter the fold of Catholicism had gained considerable ground the last few years. But missionaries state that it was not until Mussolini adopted a policy of vigorous Italian penetration of Abyssinia, symbolized by the recent Anglo-Italian agreement, that the native clergy dared come forward with such a tangible proposal.

Hungary Ratifies Treaty with Italy

By a vote of 126 to 13 the Hungarian Parliament, on May 19th, ratified the treaty of friendship between Italy and Hungary that Premier Bethlen concluded with Premier Mussolini during his recent visit at Rome.

Commercial, Financial, Statistical News

American Loans to Italian Industries

An issue of \$4,000,000 of 7 per cent. bonds of the Pirelli Company of Italy was offered on April 28 by J. P. Morgan & Co., at 98, to yield 7.15 per cent. The company is one of the largest manufacturers in the world of high-tension electric cables and one of the largest manufacturers in Europe of tires. The bonds, which are issued to repay bank loans and other indebtedness and to provide for further expansion of the company, are convertible into stock of the company over a stretch of years at prices ranging from \$40 to \$50 a share. The bonds are redeemable for the sinking fund at 104 and are redeemable as a whole after 1937 for five years at 105 and thereafter at par.

*** A new issue of \$10,750,000 thirty-year first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the Meridionale Electric Company was placed on the market on April 30, by a syndicate composed of Marshall Field, Glorie, Ward & Co., Blair & Co., Inc., Blyth, Witter & Co. and the Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Company. The bonds, which represent the initial offering of an authorized \$25,000,000 issue, are priced at 95½ to yield more than 7.35 per cent. The bonds will be

placed also in the European market, \$3,500,000 having been withdrawn for public issue in Switzerland by the Union Financiere de Geneva and \$1,900,000 for private sale in England and other European countries. The company is the largest producer and distributor of electric energy in Southern Italy.

*** As a means of financing the construction of the largest hydro-electric generating station in Europe, Hallgarten & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., offered on May 23 \$5,000,000 Isarco Hydro Electric Company first mortgage twenty-five year 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, priced at 93½ and interest, to yield about 7.60 per cent. The plant will have total installed capacity of about 227,000 h. p. with an average annual output of more than 500,000,000 kilowatt hours. The bonds will be secured by a closed first mortgage on hydro-electric works now in the process of construction on the Isarco River in Trentino, Italy. Upon completion of the plant the bonds will be guaranteed by the Banco di Roma, one of the leading Italian banks. The proceeds from the issue will be applied to the construction of the plant for which the company will also have available the amounts paid in on its capital stock now outstanding to the amount of \$5,750,000, and the subsidy granted by the Italian government to hydro-electric enterprises.

*** Discussing loans from abroad, and especially from America Count Volpi, Italian Finance Minister, said on June 3 at the Chamber of Deputies that these now amounted to about \$200,000,000, of which \$85,000,000 had gone to the electrical industries. He declared that it would be ideal not to have to borrow abroad, but he said that the Italian financial situation had been so poor that it created the alternative of either contracting debts abroad or allowing Italy's productivity to decrease.

The Government, he added, had exercised and was continuing to exercise strict control of all loans abroad and would authorize none that was not devoted to a productive enterprise.

The \$85,000,000 borrowed for the electrical industries, he said, would allow an additional 1,000,000,000 kilowatts of energy to be produced annually, with a consequent saving of 150,000,000 lire in Italy's trade balance on decreased importations of coal.

Only two loans to municipalities had been authorized, namely, those to Rome and Milan, which would employ the money exclusively in public utility enterprises, Count Volpi declared.

Bank of Italy Third in the United States

A compilation by Dow, Jones & Co., on the deposit position of the leading banking institutions of the United States shows that the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco advanced from nine to third place among the banks of this country in deposits. The rise in importance of the Bank of Italy

has been brought about by amalgamation with various institutions, notably the Bank of America of Los Angeles with the Liberty Bank of San Francisco and the new combine with the Bank of Italy. Deposits of this Pacific Coast institution now amount to \$569,558,000, an increase of \$196,693,000, or 52.7 per cent, in a year.

Italy's Surplus Growing

A Treasury statement issued recently by the Italian Government, shows a budget surplus of 255,000,000 lire on April 30, or 97,000,000 more than estimated for the first ten months of the fiscal year. The public internal debt, these figures show, was reduced from 91,309,000,000 lire to 84,790,000,000. Bank note circulation was reduced by 147,000,000 between March 31 and April 30, when it was 19,291,000,000 lire.

Italy's Trade in India

India has become a leading market for Italian artificial silk, exports of which to that country were valued at 71.1 million lire in 1926, silk textiles (L. 164.7 million), woollen textiles (L. 109.7 million) and cotton goods (L. 98.8 million). Exports of Italian automobiles to India are also increasing, the figures for last year being 2,208 cars valued at 42.8 million lire. Italy's leading imports from India are oil seeds (L. 295.5 million), raw cotton (L. 422 million) and jute (L. 269 million).

For the Electrification of Italian Railroads

During a recent meeting of the Italian Council of Ministers Premier Mussolini and Mr. Ciano, Minister of Communications, discussed at length a vast plan for the electrification of the more important lines of the Italian Railways. It was decided to set aside in the budget of the State Railways the sum of 300,000,000 lire to be used for the electrification of lines now operated with steam engines in Northern Italy and particularly in Venetia, Emilia and Lombardy. The works must be completed within three years.

Italy has a New Type of Balloon

Colonel Avorio, of the Italian Army, and Signor Prassone have invented a "moto-balloon" capable of remaining stationary in the air as an observation post, though unattached, or of being transformed into a semi-dirigible within a half hour. The craft was launched in Milan on April 13 and was christened the "A-P" after its inventors. This "moto-balloon" consists of a special type of captive balloon with the body replaced by a metallic tubular apparatus equipped with a 400-horsepower motor and containing room for a crew of several men.

New Air Routes in Italy

Several new air-routes will be inaugurated in Italy very shortly. They are intended for the better distribution of the aerial tourist service, largely used by English people. The machines and equipment will be controlled either by the military authorities or by organizations authorized by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The creation of an aerial police — a force unique among the police of the world — has been decided upon. The chief function of the Aerial Police will be to prevent airmen from crossing into forbidden zones and areas; and they will have power to require an airman to descend in the nearest field or other convenient place.

Summer Touring in Italy

The International Conference on summer automobile touring held recently at Merano has had a sequel in the meeting of various Italian touring bodies at the Ministry of Public Works.

The aim of the meeting was to arrive at some way of extending the existing *de luxe* motor car services in such a way as to attract the foreign tourist.

Amongst the most important decisions taken was that of instituting special tourist cards for the summer in co-operation with the French authorities so as to link up the Savoy and Dauphiny system with Italy by the Val d'Aosta.

The new lines in contemplation include Geneva-St. Gothard-Turin; Turin-St. Bernard-Gressoney la Trinitè; Milan-Lugano, via San Pellegrino; Brescia-Lake Garda; Landeck, Innsbruck, Bolzano and Molveno to Merano; Riva-Castel Toblino-Trento.

There will in all probability be inaugurated very soon a weekly special service between Rome and Florence, touching Viterbo, Orvieto, Assisi, Perugia, Pienza, Siena and San Gimignano.

Italy America Society News Items

Duse Fellowship Awarded

The Eleonora Duse Fellowship which affords its recipient the means for a year's study and research in Italy, has been awarded by the Italy America Society's Committee on Education to Mr. George Lewis Doty of Albion College and the University of Illinois.

The Committee's preliminary meeting was held on May 19th under the chairmanship of Professor Mario E. Cosenza.

At the final meeting which took place on May 26th in the office of the Society there were present beside the Chairman, Professor Mario E. Cosenza, the following members of the Committee on Education: Professor A. Arbib-Costa, Professor Gino Bigongiari, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Professor Bruno Roselli, and Professor Vito Toglia.

The candidates were ten. The Committee, after a careful examination of the works and records presented by each candidate voted unanimously that the fellowship be awarded to Mr. Doty. Honorable mention was accorded Miss Esther Frances Marhofer, of the University of Chicago.

Mr. George Lewis Doty was born in Monroe, Michigan in 1895, and took his A. B. at Albion College, in 1916; his M. A. at the University of Illinois, in 1917, and Ph. D. at the University of Illinois in 1925. He is a teacher of Romance Languages and Associate Professor in the University of Louisville.

Lecturae Dantis

The third series of the *Lecturae Dantis* arranged by the Italy America Society came to its conclusion on May 18th in the studio of the well known sculptor Leo Lentelli, at 51 West 10th Street, where Dr. Ferdinando Marcucci read the last canto of the *Inferno*.

The series began on February 23rd with a lecture by Professor Dino Bigongiari, who read the XXII canto in the house of Mrs. Dwight Morrow. The other lectures were given in the following order: March 2nd, *Inferno* Canto XXIII, Dr. Oreste Rinetti, at the home of Mrs. Henry Burchell; March 9th, *Inferno*, Canto XXIV, Professor A. Arbib-Costa, at the home of Mrs. Henry H. Pease; March 16th, *Inferno* Canto XXV, Dr. Oreste Rinetti, at the home of Mrs. Emanuel Gerli; March 23rd, Canto XXVI, Dr. Alberto Bonaschi, at Mrs. Luigi Berizzi's house; March 30th, Canto XXVII Mr. Henry Burchell, at Mrs. W. Murray Crane's house; April 6th, Canto XXVIII, Dr. Arthur Livingston at Mrs. Eugene C. Savidge's home; April 13th, Canto XXIX, Professor Vittorio Ceroni, at Mrs. Frank E. Hagemeyer's house; April 20th, Canto XXX, Baron Arturo Sergio, at Mrs. Henry Burchell's home; April 27th, Canto XXXI, Dr. Ferdinando Marcucci, at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's studio; May 4th, Canto XXXII, Mr. Luigi Giovanola, at Mrs. Luigi Berizzi's home; May 11th, Canto XXXIII, Mr. Gino Bigongiari, at Arturo Noci's studio.

The lectures were well attended and proved, as in the preceding years, very successful. The Italy America Society wishes to express its gratitude both to the lecturers and to the kind ladies and gentlemen who offered their homes and studios for the meetings.

The readings of the *Purgatorio* will begin early next year.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CIRCOLO ITALIANO OF HARVARD

The first annual Circolo Italiano Harvard Fellowship has been awarded to George Hayden Huntley, a Harvard senior of Seattle. The announcement was made on May 27, following the anniversary dinner of the Circolo Italiano held at the Harvard Union. This traveling fellowship is for a year and entails a benefit of \$900. The recipient will go to Italy in September, and during his stay there

will attend one of the Italian universities. This is believed to be the first fellowship of its kind given by an undergraduate society.

ITALY ACCLAIMS LINDBERGH'S FEAT

The succesful flight of Captain Charles A. Lindbergh from New York to Paris was acclaimed with great enthusiasm in Italy. The American flyer was praised in the Chamber of Deputies by Hon. L. Ferretti, Chairman of the Italian Olympic Committee. Premier Mussolini sent the following message to Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador to Italy:

"Please accept the shouts of enthusiastic admiration which at this moment ring from the heart of all the people in Italy exulting over the superb oceanic flight by Lindbergh.

"A superhuman will took by assault space and subjugated it. Matter once more bowed to the mind and the wizard, so that Lindbergh's feat will remain forever in the memory of men to the glory of Lindbergh and his people".

The message was immediately forwarded by Ambassador Fletcher to Lindbergh who answered:

"Thanks for your message. Long live Mussolini and the youth of Italy".

Pope Pius, in a speech at the ceremony in the Vatican of the third centennial of the foundation of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, declared that Captain Lindbergh's feat of crossing the ocean in a few hours has contributed greatly to the modern world's facilities of communication and the transmission of thought between peoples.

THE CROSS BACK IN THE COLOSSEUM

The wooden cross which stood for centuries in the Colosseum at Rome, in commemoration of the Christian martyrs who gave up their lives for their faith was restored on May 18th to the place from which it had been removed in 1870 after the fall of the Pope's temporal power. Queen Helena was present at the ceremony together with officials of the Vatican and high dignitaries of the State

The Winner of the Prix de Rome

Homer Fay Pfeiffer, 29 years old, a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts, class of 1926, is the winner of the Prix de Rome Fellowship in Architecture for 1927. His design for a Museum of Fine Arts in a Small City was judged as most meritorious by a jury of six men, who examined designs submitted in the contest at the Grand Central Art Galleries, 15 Vanderbilt Avenue. The award carries three years of study in the American Academy in Rome plus living and traveling expenses for study elsewhere during the course, the estimated value being \$7,000. It will become effective in September.

The Art Exhibit at the American Academy

On May 18th, King Victor Emmanuel inaugurated the annual exhibition of art work by the students of the American Academy in Rome. The collection consisted of paintings, sculptures and designs. The King, who was received by Director Gorham Stevens and the entire body of instructors and students examined the exhibits and congratulated the Academy on the general excellence of the works. Queen Helena also visited the exposition accompanied by the American Ambassador and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher.

Toscanini will lead the Philharmonic for five years

Clarence Mackay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philharmonic Society of New York, has announced that Arturo Toscanini has been engaged as regular conductor of the Philharmonic for the next five years. In his announcement Mr. Mackay says:

"Mr. Toscanini's engagement as regular conductor not only marks an epoch in musical arts in this country, but it is also one of the most important achievements of the Philharmonic Society. He was so pleased with the Philharmonic orchestra that he has agreed to come to the society for five years, beginning the second half of the coming season.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of BULLETIN AND ITALIANA published Monthly at New York, N. Y. for April 1st 1927.

State of N. Y. } ss.
County of N. Y. }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Gino Bigongiari, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Bulletin and Italiana and that the following is, to best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Italy America Society,

25 West 43rd Street,

Editor: Gino Bigongiari,

25 West 43rd Street.

Managing Editor: Gino Bigongiari,

25 West 43rd Street.

Business Manager: Gino Bigongiari,

25 West 43rd Street.

2. That the owner is: Italy America Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning

or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statement embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than is so stated by him.

GINO BIGONGIARI

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1927.

LLOYD W. SMITH

(My commission expires, March 30, 1928),

ITALIANA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.
Director

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to the Life and Letters of Old Rome and New Italy. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion. American and British publishers should have books in our hands not later than the first of the month, in order that they may be noted in the issue published on the 15th of the month.

ANGLO-LATIN PROBLEMS: In the midst of the ever-increasing flow of surveys concerning modern America — more particularly concerning the relations between America and Europe — it is gratifying to take up the lucid and scholarly analysis, by Prof. Andre Siegfried. "America Comes of Age".

The author is a member of the faculty of the Paris School of Social Studies, and is attached to the French Foreign Office as economic expert. After six visits to America between 1898 and 1925, he prepared this work at the request of the French Musée Social.

Any person interested in the assimilation of Italian, French and Anglo-Saxon into the body-politic of America will find suggestive material in this volume. The subject is handled under three headings: the Ethnic, the Economic and the Political Situations. Space does not permit any exhaustive review of the book, but we are noting below certain significant facts:

Of the 95 million white population in the United States in 1920, 36 million were directly or indirectly of foreign origin. The major source of this influx of foreign population has changed rapidly during the past half century: Up

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to 1880 more than eighty per cent of the immigrants came from northern and western Europe. Since that time the Latins and Slavs have contributed a large proportion to each year's immigration, as is indicated by the following statistics:

YEARS	P E R C E N T	
	NORDIC	LATIN-SLAV
1860 — 1870	98.4	1.6
1870 — 1880	91.6	8.4
1880 — 1890	80.2	19.8
1890 — 1900	48.4	51.6
1900 — 1910	23.3	76.7
1910 — 1920	22.8	77.2

Continuing with his analysis, the author says: In New York City the statistics to remember are that out of 1,992,000 foreign-born whites, or 36 per cent of the total white population, the 1920 census shows:

480-thousand	Russian Jews
391	“ Italians
203	“ Irish
194	“ Germans

And so the question arises in one's mind: Into what kind of a civilization have these Europeans thrust themselves? According to Prof. Siegfried it is into “a materialistic society, organized to produce things rather than people. . . . obtained at a tragic price, no less than the transformation of millions of workmen into automats”.

America, he feels, insists upon usefulness or practical consequence as the test of truth, and judges reality by this norm to the exclusion of all others. The European coming to our shore, as well as the youth of America coming to man's estate, is being compelled “to adopt that dreary social pragmatism which is the real religion of modern America”.

After considering the ethnic problems of religion and immigration, the author discusses the economic and political elements of American social life. It is impossible for the American-born, American-educated man or woman to understand that “in America the daily life of the majority is conceived on a scale that is reserved for the privileged classes anywhere else”. And more significant than the daily life is the philosophy of a people toward their work: the fundamental difference between the American and European conception of work, he says, is that “organization appeals to the American, for he loves team-work and cooperating with machinery. He is perfectly at home wherever it is possible to use machinery....

he is quite out of his sphere with solitary work requiring physical energy, attention to detail, or artistic ability — in short the work of artisans and gardeners such as the French or Chinese. The American youth. wants returns and overlooks results that can be obtained more slowly”.

The American mind is being trained to produce and to consume standardized merchandise, standardized ideas and standardized ideals — all of which standards have been adjusted low enough so that they can be attained by the majority. He finds that in stressing individuals as producers and as consumers, America is more and more ignoring individuals as human spirits.

Concerning the general character of the work, the Saturday Review (London) has this to say: “Professor Siegfried does not register impressions here and there, he works through his material and constructs a logical narrative from his conclusions. It is one of the most complete and sane studies of America that has appeared in recent years. . . . The study of America’s economic dependency upon Europe is admirable in its lucid brevity”.

THE ITALIANA LIBRARY: On account of the growing importance of the bibliographic work which is being done at “Brookside” The Italiana Library has been created by The Italian Literary Guide Service. Into this Library will go all material which publishers and authors submit to be listed in “Italiana” and to this Library we shall make reference when investigating enquiries submitted to The Italian Literary Guide Service. Publishers have already been friendly in their cooperation and their voluntary notices give us material aid in compiling “Italiana”. The creating of The Italiana Library assures publishers and authors that the material which they submit will find a permanent resting place, accessible for future reference.

PRESERVATION OF LITERARY TREASURES IN ITALY: The Italian Government takes an active interest in the preservation of literary and artistic treasures identified with the authors and artists of Italy. An edition of Dante’s “Divine Comedy” printed in Venice in 1591, with explanatory notes by Christoforo Landino and illustrations by Pietro da Feghino, was recently sold by auction in Paris. Subsequently the book was purchased by the Italian Government for 160 thousand lire.

A BURIED LIBRARY AT HERCULANEUM? New excavations have been inaugurated at Herculaneum. Herculaneum was a richer city than Pompeii, and Sir Charles Walston cherished the belief that Herculaneum may yield a large library; no such library has as yet been discovered in any of the excavations in Italy. But as the dry sand of Egypt has kept paper from perishing, so may the mud (not lava) under which Herculaneum is buried (eighty feet deep) have preserved the fragile papyrus.

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

I. — THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

FOR CURRENT BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS the reader is referred to the issues of "FOREIGN AFFAIRS". Each issue of this quarterly publication contains a bibliography of "RECENT BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS".

GREEN, WM., "THE FASCIST LABOR LAW".

Current History, June 1927.

HEMINGWAY, ERNEST, "ITALY, 1927".

New Republic, May 18, 1927, pp. 350-53.

HEMPHILL, MARTYN, "ITALY AND ALBANIA".

Commonweal, May 11, 1927, pp. 12-13.

MUSSOLINI, B., "ADDRESS IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES".

New York Times, May 29th, 1927.

MUSSOLINI, B., "OURSELVES AND ITALY".

Forum, May 1927, pp. 641-7.

An interview reported by Frederika V. Blankner.

NEWMAN, MAJOR E. W. P., "FRANCO-ITALIAN ANTAGONISMS".

Outlook, May 7, 1927, pp. 479-81.

SALVEMINI, G., "THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP IN ITALY".

New York, Holt, \$3.50.

WOOD, L. J. S., "THREE YEARS OF MUSSOLINI".

Commonweal, May 18th, 1927, pp. 38.

— "HOW THEY DO IN ITALY".

New Statesman, April 30, 1927, pp. 68-9.

A discussion of "The Corporative State".

— "THE POSITION IN THE BALKANS".

The Economist (London) April 23, 1927, pp. 836-7; 845.

— "APPEAL BY MUSSOLINI FOR INCREASE IN WORLD PRODUCTION OF CEREALS".

Com. & Finan. Chronicle, April 30, 1927, p. 2527.

II. — FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

Those specially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS", Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE", New York City.

"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all large libraries.

ASSOCIATION OF ITALIAN CORPORATION, "BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT".

Published monthly in Rome. For information address the Italy America Society, New York City.

IRWIN, WILL, "LITTLE ITALY" New York City Below Washington Square.

New York Herald-Tribune Magazine, May 29, 1927.

MCLEAN, H. C., "UNEASINESS DOMINATES ITALIAN BUSINESS SITUATION".

Commerce Reports, May 9, 1927, pp. 330-1.

OSBORN, A. A., "ITALIAN IMPORT TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS".

Commerce Reports, May 9, 1927, pp. 366-7.

SFORZA, COUNT CARLO, "AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE MODERN AMERICA".

New York Times Magazine, May 29, 1927, pp. 3.

SIEGFRIED, ANDRE, "AMERICA COMES OF AGE".

N. Y. Harcourt Brace, 1927.

WHOLEAN, J. E., "PLAN FOR IMPROVING ITALIAN ROADS".

Commerce Reports, May 16, 1927, p. 434.

— "ITALIAN CORK INDUSTRY".

Commerce Reports, May 16, 1927, p. 422.

— "THE ITALIAN WINE INDUSTRY AND TRADE".

The Italian Exporter, Rome, April 1927.

— "ITALIAN FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS".

The Economic Review (London) April 15, 1927, pp. 169-173.

— "FIVE ITALIAN LINES IN BIG SHIP MERGER".

New York Times, May 9, 1927.

— "ITALIAN TRADE UNIONISM".

The Labour Monthly, May 9, 1927, pp. 314-5.

— "SURVEY OF ITALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY".

Commercial Reports, May 9, 1927, p. 323.

— "ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN JANUARY".

Board of Trade Journal (London) April 28, 1927, pp. 473-4.

— "ECONOMIC POLICY AND FINANCIAL POLICY OF ITALY — ORGANIZATION OF CORPORATE STATE".

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, May 14, 1927, p. 2836.

— "CUT OF 10% IN WAGES OF WORKERS PROPOSED IN ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY IN ITALY".

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, May 14, 1927, pp. 2836-7.

— "ISARCO HYDRO-ELECTRIC CO.".

Commercial and Financial Chronicle, pp. 3150 and 3207.

— "ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TO GRANT CREDIT GUARANTEES IN FAVOR OF EXPORT — MOVE TO OFFSET EFFECTS OF RISE OF LIRA".

Commercial and Financial Chronicle, April 30, 1927, p. 2527.

III. — HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

- BUTLER, F. H., "WINE AND THE WINE LANDS OF THE WORLD".**
N. Y., Brentano, \$4.50.
A history and description of alcoholic drinks; one chapter treats of the wines of Italy and Sicily.
- CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, H. C., "GOLDONI".**
Bari, Italy, Laterza and Figli.
A Biography.
- CORTESI, SALVATORE, "MY THIRTY YEARS OF FRIENDSHIPS".**
N. Y., Harper, \$3.00.
By the Rome representative of the Associated Press. Intimate glimpses of three Popes and many prelates.
- CHESTER, GEORGIA GRANT, "TRAVEL IN EUROPE MADE EASY".**
New York: Dodd Mead and Company, \$2.50.
A conventional orderly and economical excursion — if touching the high spots of eight countries in twelve weeks can be called conventional, orderly and economical!
- CROCE, B., "AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENEDETTO CROCE".**
Translated by R. G. Collingwood.
London, Oxford, 5/-.
Intellectual and spiritual confessions, printed privately for friends in 1915 and now for the first time translated into English.
- EDWARDS, WILLIAM, "NOTES ON EUROPEAN HISTORY".**
N. Y., Putnam, 1927.
Covering the century of European history from 1715 to 1815.
Volume III of a series "designed to help students who are preparing for examinations and scholarships".
- FORMAN, HENRY JAMES, "GRECIAN ITALY".**
London, Jonathan Cape, 3/6.
A recent addition to "The Travellers' Library".
- HARRIGAN, M. H., "TRAVELING LIGHT".**
N. Y., Brentano, \$2.00.
This book does not carry the traveler into Italy; it covers Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland; but it contains much practical information of use to the European traveler.
- HASKINS, C. H., "THE RENAISSANCE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY".**
Cambridge, Harvard University Press, \$5.00.
Reveals the unsuspected life, color and changes of the early Middle Ages.
- JENKINS, ROLLAND, "THE MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE".**
N. Y., Putnam (reprinted in 1927).
Treats of the French and Italian Riviera; Genova and the Italian Coast; Naples and Pompeii; Rome; Stromboli, Etna and the Straits of Messina.
- JOHNSON, JAMES SYDNEY, "THE PRESS OF THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY: AN ESSAY".**
San Francisco, The Windsor Press, 1927.

KIRKHAM, STANTON D., "CRUISING AROUND THE WORLD AND THE SEVEN SEAS".

N. Y., Putnam, 1927.

The kind of cruising notes one makes "listening to the strange cries of gnome-like beings, barefooted and dressed in rags, who are coaling the ship at Naples, or at Amalfi and Palermo, where the Mediterranean flora makes "carpets of blossoms, acres of bloom: yellow and white composites and a purplish vetch, suggesting Kairouan rugs".

LANDUCCI, LUCA, "A FLORENTINE DIARY".

Translated by A. de R. Jervis.

London, Dent. 7/6.

LUCAS, E. V., "A WANDERER IN ROME".

N. Y., Doran, \$3.50.

That happy faculty of Mr. Lucas' of making two hundred and fifty pages seem all too short — just as a fortnight in Rome would seem all too short to the visitor — is evident in this volume. Yet he does not slight anything in Rome's glorious past which should be noted and described. It is his singular art to compress much fact and comment into one book and yet leave us with the impression that he has been merely jogging along, with a nod of the head to this painting or that statue, an explanatory gesture to a fresco here and an altar piece there. He is, in truth, the perfect guide and companion.

LYNCH, BOHUN, "THE ITALIAN RIVIERA".

London, Harrap.

In "The Kit-Bag Travel Book Series" edited by Douglas Goldring.

MAGUIRE, YVONNE, "WOMEN OF THE MEDICI".

London, Routledge, Kegan Paul 12/6.

Gives a charming and intimate picture of these distinguished women, based largely on their letters. Studies of Contessina de' Bardi, Lucrezia Tornabuoni, Clarice Orsini, and the younger generation are included.

MAUCLAIR, M. CAMILLE, "FLORENCE".

Translated by Cicely Binyon.

London, Methuen.

A standard French work, now for the first time translated into English.

MILLS, DOROTHY, "THE BOOK OF THE ANCIENT ROMANS".

N. Y. Putnam, 1927.

An introduction to the history and civilization of Rome from the traditional date of the founding of the City to its fall in 476 A.D.

OSBORNE, A. B., "FINDING THE WORTH WHILE IN EUROPE".

N. Y., Mc Bride, \$2.50.

A guide to what is really worth while. Illustrated.

PAUL-LOUIS, "ANCIENT ROME AT WORK".

New York, Knopf, \$6.00.

In "The History of Civilization Series" Cover 1200 years of the late empire.

PRUNIERES, HENRY, "MONTEVERDI: HIS LIFE AND WORD".

N. Y., Dutton, \$4.00.

Translated from the French by Marie D. Mackie. An account of the musical revolutionary of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century.

REYMOND, ARNOLD, "HISTORY OF THE SCIENCES IN GRECO-ROMAN ANTIQUITY".

Translated by Ruth Gheury De Bray.

London, Meuthen. 7/6.

Concerned mostly with the history of the Greek sciences.

RICHTER, G. M. A., "ANCIENT FURNITURE: GREEK, ETRUSCAN AND ROMAN".

London, Milford (Oxford Univ. Press), L. S. 5/-.

Etruscan and Roman furniture is treated less fully than the Greek.

SCHOOMAKER, FRANK, "THROUGH EUROPE ON TWO DOLLARS A DAY".

N. Y. McBride, \$2.50.

SMITH, C. MARSHALL, "THE SEVEN AGES OF VENICE".

London, Blackie.

The author has designed his narrative from the point of view that since Venice has acquired a personality of her own, the cycle of her history is peculiarly akin to Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man". A visualization of the whole drama of Venice in romantic but historically accurate perspective.

STEDMAN, E. C., "THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE".

N. Y., McBride, \$3.50.

SUMMERS, MONTAGUE, "THE GEOGRAPHY OF WITCHERAFT".

London, Kegan Paul, vols ii 21/-.

Italy and other countries are treated in comprehensive chapters. One of the few connected histories of witchcraft in the English language.

SYMONDS, MARGARET and GORDON, LINA D., "THE STORY OF PERUGIA".

The Mediaeval Town Series.

N. Y. Dutton, \$2.00. London, Dent, 5/6.

SYMONS, ARTHUR, "ELEONORA DUSE".

N. Y. Duffield, \$3.00.

Life of the great Italian actress, by one who knew her.

VENTURI, ADOLFO, "BOTTICELLI".

London, Methuen. 10/6.

Translated from the Italian; 192 full page colored plates.

VINCENT, "ITALY OF THE ITALIANS".

London, Meuthen. 10/6.

"Mr. Vincent's is one of the best and least pompous book on Italy every written. The illustrations are nearly as good as the text — both have distinction". — *Spectator*.

WADDEL, HELEN, "THE WANDERING SCHOLARS".

London, Constable, 21/-.

IV. — ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

AYRES, HARRY M., "THE AMERICAN STUDENT IN ROME".

Bulletin, Library for American Studies in Italy, No. 10, 1927.

CARTWRIGHT, JULIA (Mrs. ADY), "THE PAINTERS OF FLORENCE"

London, Murray.

CUMMINGS, C. A., "ARCHITECTURE IN ITALY".

Boston, Houghton, Vols ii, \$12.50.

Mr. Cumming's important work, covering the history of Italian architecture from the time of Constantine to the beginning of the Renaissance, is firmly established as the leading work on its subject. Its authoritative text is adequately supplemented by nearly 500 illustrations. The new edition has an important Introduction by Ralph Adams Cram.

HYDE-JOCELIN, CHARLES, "THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF CAPO DI MONTE".

International Studio, May 1927, 65-71.

It is known to few students that a ware which is believed to have been translucent was produced in Italy in the fifteenth century. An account of one of the earliest and foremost porcelain work of Europe (Naples and Portici, 1743-1821) which closed in 1821 because it failed to retain the patronage of the nobility.

PRISTERA, FRANCIS, "MASTERPIECES OF ITALIAN PAINTING".

N. Y. Francis Pristera, 19 Barclay Street.

One hundred reproductions in photogravure, of paintings by the Masters of the Renaissance. To be issued in twelve monthly portfolios. First portfolio contains reproductions of paintings of the Florentine School: Masaccio, Pollaiuolo, Verrocchio, Ghirlandajo, and Botticelli.

TONKS, OLIVER S., "A HISTORY OF ITALIAN PAINTING".

New York, Appleton, \$4.00.

WALSTON, SIR CHARLES, "THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY AND THE EXCAVATION OF HERCULANEUM".

Empire Review, May 1927, Macmillan, London.

V. — LITERATURE — MODERN.

SHAW, J. E., "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA".

"Italica" (Published quarterly by Association of Teachers of Italian). This is a regular feature of "Italica" and should be of value as a source of reference to students who desire to follow the trend of Italian Studies. "The bibliography includes only books, articles and reviews of a studious kind".

CLARK, CHARLES UPSON, "ITALIAN LESSONS AND READINGS".

Yonkers, N. Y., World Bk. Co., \$2.00.

DE RUGGIERO, GUIDO, "PHILOSOPHY IN ITALY".

Jour. Philos. Studies, April 1927, II: 220-25.

Translated by Constance M. Allen.

VI. — LITERATURE — CLASSICAL.

CONLEY, C. H., "THE FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATORS OF THE CLASSICS".

London, Oxford, 13/6. New Haven, Yale University Press, \$3.00.

MACNAGHTEN, HUGH, "VIRGIL'S SECRET AND OTHER PLAYS".

London, Arnold, 5/-.

SABIN, FRANCES E., "CLASSICAL MYTHS THAT LIVE TODAY".

New York, Silver Burdett & Co.

A collection of Greek and Roman myths for class room use.

VII. — FICTION.

None.

VIII. — MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHEWS, FREDERIC, "SONNETS OF GREECE AND ITALY".

N. Y. Oxford, 1926.

SHERWOOD, ROBERT EMMET, "THE ROAD TO ROME".

N. Y., Scribner, May 6, 1927. \$1.75.

A play in modern speech explaining why Hannibal turned back from his victorious march on Rome; now being played in New York with Jane Cowl in the leading role. The author is editor of "Life".

IX. — WORKS IN ITALIAN.

"ITALIAN REVIEWS".

Review of Reviews (London).

Notes relative to the repaid revaluation of the lira; editorial in the *Vita Italiana* violently attacking the Jesuits; two articles in the *Critica Fascista*, discussing the Charter of Labour; comments in the April issue of *Nuova Antologia*, by Signor Tittoni, dedicated to the late Luigi Luzzatti. Prof. Scagnetti in the *Re vista de Politica Economica*, discusses Britain's foreign trade.

TARTUFARI, CLARICE, "LA NAVE DEGLI EROI" (The Ship of Heroes).

Franco Campitelli, Foligno, Italy.

See review in New York Times Book Review, May 29, 1927, p. 11.

A novel, giving serious consideration to present Italian problems.

X. WORKS IN OTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

MORTARA, GORGIO, "PROSPETTIVE ECONOMICHE, ANNO SETTIMO 1927".

Milan, R. Universita' Bocconi, Lire 40.

See review in The Economic Review (London) April 15, 1927.

SWARZENSKI, GEORGE, "NICOLO' PISANO".

Iris - Verlag Frankfurt-am-Main, M. 12 and 8.

See the London Times Lit. Sup. May 19, 1927, p. 353.

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BULLETIN AND ITALIANA

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Finance and Legislation in Italy

The steady rise in the gold value of the Lira which began last September, has been accelerated during the summer and reached a high spot at the end of May with a quotation of 5.84,50.

The economic and industrial life of Italy has been going through a great strain and the Italian people are to be congratulated for the manner in which they have faced difficulties and are endeavoring to solve their problems.

The conversion of short term notes into the Lictorial Loan eased the Government of the emergency of meeting part of its internal debt, but together with the rapidly diminishing circulation, has made money scarce in Italy, with a consequent depression on the stock market.

The loans contracted on Foreign Markets have enabled the opening of dollar credits in favor of the National Institute for Foreign Exchange which in its turn opens accounts for like amounts in the name of the borrowing concerns who draw on them gradually as needed. Thus the Treasury cashes and holds dollars, paying out lire as occasion arises. In this wise, these transactions swell the Treasury's reserves of appreciated value without affecting the currency.

As the financial year draws to a close the prospect of a considerable budget surplus is confirmed. The Treasury statement

shows that on 31st May a surplus of 261 million lire had been secured for the first eleven months. If the data are made comparable with those for the previous year by deducting the special appropriation of 458 million for debt redemption and the outlay of 229 million lire on railway construction, an item which then formed a special chapter in the budget, the surplus stands at 948 million, exceeding by 137 million that for the corresponding period of 1925-26 and by 1,112 million that for the first eleven months of 1924-25.

The National Debt at the same date stood at 83,971 million lire as against 91,309 million on the 30th June 1926. When the amount represented by the recent Lictor's Loan is added to the total indebtedness it stands at 90,643 million lire, showing a reduction of 666 million lire over the figure for the corresponding date of the previous year.

The total currency circulation amounted on 31st May to 19,020 million lire. Treasury notes account for 1,578 million of this amount; they were reduced by 135 million lire during the month.

On the 15th of June a sum of 5 million dollars was paid over to the Treasury of the United States in settlement of the second instalment of the war-debt annuity for the current year.

The courageous policy of the Italian Government which is firmly set against the alluring danger of inflation, has necessitated some serious sacrifice on behalf of industry as well as from all Italian producers.

Italian business which has always worked on a narrow margin of profit, is feeling the stress; unemployment while less severe than in many European countries, has increased as compared to the figures for 1925 and 1926. The situation is outlined in a speech delivered on July 7th by Signor Benni, President of the Fascist Confederation of Italian Industries. In referring to the views expressed by Premier Mussolini on May 26th, and by Count Volpi both in his speech at the Senate and in the interview given to the *Popolo d'Italia* on June 30th, Mr. Benni recalled that the Government had decided to proceed leisurely with revaluation and maintain the Italian currency at least for a certain period on the basis of 90 lire to the pound sterling, equal to 18 lire to the dollar, and it was therefore the duty of the industrialists to adjust the cost of production to that level. He recognized that this would call for many sacrifices owing to the goods still in stock for which the raw material had been purchased when exchange was higher, but added:

"It is necessary to have courage and reduce their value to the present level of the lira, thus liquidating once and for all the past situation even if it involves heavy losses".

While wages had not fallen in proportion to the increased value

of the lira, and this because of the cost of living which is still relatively high, Mr. Benni paid a tribute to the spirit of co-operation displayed by the Fascist labor organizations which have given good proof "of the efficacy of the educative action of Fascismo".

THE COST OF LIVING.

The Government has displayed great energy in forcing prices down and bringing the general cost of living on a level nearer to the increased purchasing power of the lira.

The conditions of the poorer classes were the first to be considered, and rents of tenement houses and apartments of less than eight rooms were cut by Royal Decree. The rents can in no way exceed four times the pre-war price, and leases made after 1919 are subject to a reduction of from ten to fifteen percent. All rents for stores, offices, and other buildings not used as residences are to be reduced to a minimum of ten and a maximum of twenty percent, the maximum to be applied to shops and other localities for the sale of food.

The Bachi wholesale price index for May 1927 shows a drop of 4.8 percent as compared to the previous months and 16.4 percent as compared to May 1926.

Italian imports from America and England were naturally the first to fall in price. Over night the prices of coal, gasoline, and wheat fell on the wholesale as well as the retail market.

The fall in prices is less notable in the domestic goods particularly in clothing and manufacture for which extensive purchases have been made abroad.

Italian exports naturally suffered a severe set back, but the Trade Balance showed a marked improvement due to the heavy reduction in the value of imports. It must be remembered that Italy always has an adverse trade balance and that even in the moments of greatest industrial prosperity her exports cannot balance her imports and this consideration has a great deal of weight in determining the financial policy of the Fascist Government.

The Government however, is making a determined effort to relieve the strain on industries and land owners whose losses have been considerable. A recent council of Ministers has considered a cut in Taxation in which land owners and real estate owners, are the principal beneficiaries.

At the same time, cuts in all salaries paid to the Government employees have been enacted and conferences are regularly taking place between employers and the representatives of labor for reductions in wages which will enable industry to lower the price of manufactured products.

A cut in the tariff for freight transportation as well as a ten

percent cut in postage stamps are announced by the Ministry of Transportation.

LABOR TRIBUNAL ISSUES FIRST SENTENCE.

The Special Tribunal for Labor, instituted as part of the program of the Corporative State and as a substitute to the strike and lock out formerly used as instruments of class struggle, has had its official try-out in a case for which the decision was announced on July 15th. The *Popolo d'Italia* for July 9th made the following comment:

"For several months the National Confederation for Agriculture, and the Confederation of Agricultural laborers had been discussing the question of the wages to be paid to women employed in rice thrashing in the valley of the river Po.

The agricultural owners hold forth reasons which seemed to them to justify a reduction in wages which the workmen do not feel that they can accept.

The representatives of the interested parties met but were unable to reach an agreement so that the question had to be referred to the Special Tribunal for Labor.

The case started on July 8th, the interests of the Employers being represented by Mr. Cacciari, and those of Labor by the Hon. Rossoni".

The terms of the debated question were as follows:

The laborers had accepted a reduction of one lira and fifty cents on their daily wages. The employers requested a further reduction of 30% to which the laborers could not consent.

The sentence resulted in a victory for the Fascist Syndicate of Laborers inasmuch as a reduction of 60 centimes a day which is very much less than the one to which the laborers had agreed to was granted as the utmost limit possible with the existing cost of living, and stated to be within the means of the employers according to the actual returns from the rice fields.

The *Lavoro d'Italia* official organ of the Confederations of Labor heralds this decision as a good omen for the Italian proletariat which finally sees in the State, the strongest and fairest of protectors and judges.

In this matter it may be well to recall a paragraph from the speech delivered by Hon. Mussolini on May 26th in which it is said:

"We foresee the coming of the powerful and indivisible Italian State extending from the Alps to Sicily. The State finds its expression in a form of organized authoritative democracy. Within this democracy the people can freely circulate, because it must be understood that you either gather the people within the citadel of the State, in which case they will defend it, or you leave them on the outside, in which case they will assail it".

MATILDE SERAO

The death of Matilde Serao not only deprives Italian literature of one of its most widely read and cherished writers but it also marks the disappearance of a woman who was in many ways a pioneer in Latin feminism.

Matilde Serao was born in 1876, in Patros, Greece, of Italian parents. Most of her childhood was spent in Naples, so although she started her career as a writer and a journalist in Rome, it was to the city of Naples which she dearly loved, that she owed her literary inspiration. There, in the midst of her fellow Neapolitans, she lived her busy life. Her career which would have been remarkable for any man, was all the more remarkable because of the fact that she was an Italian woman.

She married a journalist and had three children. She was the principal editor of the two papers which her husband managed. One of them "Il Mattino" had a large circulation and was considered as one of the most influential daily papers of Southern Italy. At the same time Serao wrote short stories for all the leading Italian and for several foreign magazines. Her many novels also sold rapidly in Italy as well as in foreign countries.

Paese di Cuccagna, *Addio Amore* are among her best known novels. Just before her death she was finishing a novel *L'ultimo Amore* which is said to be a study of the woman's movement. In it she considers liberty as the latest love for which women sacrifice the older affections of home, children, and lover.

In his history of Modern Italian Literature, Benedetto Croce devotes a chapter to Matilde Serao and analyzes her principal books. What the great Italian writer says may be of interest to the many readers and admirers which the Neapolitan writer possessed on this side of the ocean.

"During her childhood and youth, Matilde Serao was a careful observer of the family life and customs of the lower Neapolitan "bourgeoisie", especially of the shop-keepers, office clerks, unsuccessful lawyers, humble teachers, retired officials, and all the shabby genteels who experience a hard struggle in making ends meet. Owing to the fact that the life of the middle class is very close to the life of the people, she was able to make at the same time, a study of the Neapolitan populace. She came in contact with the ideas, sentiments and customs of the servants, artisans, street-venders, gossips, ragamuffins, indeed of the motley group of people that one is likely to meet in the backyards, and on the stairs of tenement houses, as well as on the market places, or the side streets of a great city.

As the daughter of a journalist, she was associated from her earliest childhood, with journalism both as it was in its narrow and

provincial form in Naples between 1870 and 1880 and in the broader and more stirring atmosphere of the capital city. Shortly after 1880, when she first went to Rome, she was able to see the city as it appeared in the first years of King Humbert's reign, at the height of its social and physical transformation.

The varied impressions left by these novel experiences were gathered and elaborated by her extraordinarily clear and vivid imaginative powers; by means of which she seemed able to recall every object, and to view them in their full light and to reflect them with accuracy of detail and poignant vitality.

Matilde Serao's rapid perception likewise enabled her to note the characters, personalities, feelings, habits and tendencies of the various social groups and situations which she saw around her; her faithful memory preserved them in all their freshness, liveliness, and exactness. Not only did they live in her memory, but they were also rendered more vivid by her fervent heart and mind. Her heart possessed an untold wealth of tenderness, compassion and pity for the anxiety and grief of the humble, and for the many sacrifices hidden in obscurity and veiled by silence. Her mind also penetrated into the deepest recesses of love in its various forms with the understanding that only a woman can possess.

This varied environment, and tenderness of sentiment, are therefore the principal elements in the art of Matilde Serao.

In some of her stories the middle-class predominates, while in others, it is the Neapolitan populace. Then again, both are combined, at another time we find ourselves amid the political and social life of Rome.

Sometimes the description of the environment seems to hold first place, and passion merely lives in the background and bursts forth in episodes; on other occasions, passion is the central motive and the principal subject of either the novel or short story. Female characters usually have the principal roles and predominate in the various events.

Reflection and another element which might be described as culture, are almost absent in Serao; all that which for other artists may be ascribed to inspiration and to a vision of life, transcending reality, is in her writings weak and lacking in spontaneity.

Hers is realistic observation and sentiment, or rather, realism derived from sentiment.

"I dig into my memory" (Serao says in the introduction of one of her books) in my memory where all impressions lie in layers, one on top of the other, like the traces of geologic life on the crust of the earth, and I give you the various notes as I find them without reconstructing fantastic animals. From the time when I first began to write, I have never wanted and never have been able to be any-

thing else but a faithful and humble recorded of my remembrances.

I have trusted to my native instinct and I believe that it has not failed me". (1)

(1) CROCE: *La Letteratura della Nuova Italia*. — Vol. III — *La terza*. - 1915.

AMERICAN WINGS

Editorial printed in the *Popolo d'Italia* of Milan on July 1st. The *Popolo d'Italia* was founded in 1914 by Benito Mussolini and is considered the semi-official organ of the Italian Premier.

American Aviation has decidedly come to the first rank in long distance non-stop flying. In the short period of forty days the Atlantic has been crossed three times by American wings and the Pacific ocean once.

The four great flights demonstrate the high grade of perfection obtained by American plane manufacturing and especially by the engine builders. It further demonstrates an accuracy of preparation and truly admirable tenacity on the part of mechanics, workmen, and pilots. Each one of the flights has been entirely successful. The first was the single handed achievement of a man, Lindbergh, the second of two persons, the third carried four persons across the ocean in a single plane.

The latter is very important, because while the raid across the Ocean of a single brave man or of two brave men can excite the greatest applause and admiration, the general public is bound to be somewhat doubtful as to the practical results brought about by the truly admirable achievements, and especially is it hard for the public, to be convinced of the relative safety of the new route now open to international exchange.

Byrd's flight instead demonstrates that the technique of aviation has already solved a number of the serious problems which stood in the way of trans-oceanic flying, enabling a large plane with three engines, and therefore endowed with good navigation powers, to carry not only four persons but a radio apparatus capable of both receiving and transmitting messages. During his entire journey Byrd was able to keep in touch with the rest of the world; he received useful indications as to the route, and gave constant information on atmospheric conditions, the behavior of the plane and life on board. One can hardly imagine a more inspiring record than this exchange of messages between the airship, proceeding in the mist, blind but securely guided over the immense stretch of water, and the luxurious liner gliding on its route, or the lonesome light house on rocks facing the sea.

From the scientific standpoint, Byrd's flight has an exceptional value. Thanks to him, we can now foresee a coming reality, that is, a commercial trans-atlantic air line. The series of long distance flights affirms another triumph that is the power of the internal combustion engine. With small size and minimum weight this engine generates great power and behaves faultlessly for a day and a night, the period required for a transatlantic flight.

Byrd, the exceptional pilot, glory of American aviation, deserves the enthusiasm and the praise of the entire world. Serious minded and brave he prepared his raid without useless hurry and took off, once that he was sure of attaining the goal. American industry entrusted him it is true with a jewel of mechanical art, but he, of all men, was the best fitted to use it. His famous polar flight on the eve of the Norge's journey shows the power of will with which Byrd is endowed.

America has sprung to the first place in world aviation, and this because of its engineers and pilots. To realize this makes Americans justly proud.

We Italians rejoice in America's leadership. It is the leadership of a young and daring people and Italy prizes no virtue as much as the audacity which Americans so mightily display.

Air Travel in Italy

Many tourists returning from Italy have enjoyed traveling by aeroplane and the success of the existing passenger lines is so well established as to foresee a considerable increase both in aerial routes and number of planes.

Perhaps the most fascinating flight is the one of the S. A. N. A. G. Air Line. This is a corporation affiliated with the Navigazione Generale Italiana and offers a service from Genova to Palermo calling along the route at Ostia, near Rome and at Naples.

The planes leave Genova and Palermo on Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays and the entire trip which amounts to twenty-eight hours by rail, can be accomplished in nine hours by plane and this including intermediate stops at Naples and Rome.

The planes leave Genova at 8:30 in the morning and reach Palermo at 5:20 in the afternoon and the passengers enjoy a birds-eye view of the Riviera, the cities of the Mediterranean, and the varied line of the beautiful Italian coast.

The Cosulich Line has established two most successful air lines known as the S. I. S. A., running a daily schedule between Trieste and Turin, and Trieste-Zara.

The Trieste Turin touches Venice and Pavia following the broad course of the river Po. The Zara Trieste touches the island of Brioni descending to Zara along the Dalmatian coast.

The planes used by the Cosulich line are built in the company's ship yards in Trieste and Monfalcone.

An air line connecting Rome with Brindisi on the Adriatic and the Albanian port of Valona will be operated in the near future. The various companies report a noteworthy increase in traffic and have noted that ladies are very numerous among plane tourists.

The price of Italian air lines is moderate and somewhat cheaper than the first class railroad ticket with sleeping car accommodations.

NEWS ITEMS

University of Rome Honors American Scholars

On June 24th the Royal University of Rome conferred Honorary Degrees on the President of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and on Dr. John L. Gehrig, Head of the Department of Romance Languages of Columbia.

The ceremony was attended by H. E. Hon. Pietro Fedele, Minister of Public Instruction and by H. E. Hon. Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Italy.

Speeches were delivered by the Minister and Ambassador and a tribute was paid to American Education and to the New York Committee which has succeeded in erecting the Casa Italiana on the campus of Columbia University. The degrees were conferred by the Rector Magnificus Professor Del Vecchio, whose address was answered by Dr. Butler.

The President of Columbia paid a tribute to Italy's contribution to every field of human knowledge and ended with the words: "Ave Roma Immortalis".

Alessandro Volta and Benjamin Franklin

An article signed by Zanino Volta, a descendant of the famous Italian physicist, published in "Voltiana" April 2, 1927, gives some interesting data relating to an exchange of letters between Benjamin Franklin and Alessandro Volta.

No trace of this correspondence exists in the family archives or among the Volta heirlooms assembled in Como, but Zanino Volta publishes a letter by a Mr. G. B. Cerrutti written in 1847 in which he asserts that the American Consul in Genoa, Edward Lester, had approached the Volta family in the hope of locating some letters written by Franklin. In the same letter it is stated that a few letters from Alessandro Volta to Benjamin Franklin had been found as well as some rough copies of intended letters from Franklin to Volta.

It is very much hoped that the interest awakened by the Centenary Year will help trace the missing documents and the Alessan-

dro Volta Memorial Committee formed by the Italy America Society, will not only be glad to furnish persons interested, with all available information, but will be most grateful to any biographer or student of Franklin who might give assistance in locating the above mentioned letters which might prove of so much interest to both America and Italy.

In honor of Giuseppe Prezzolini

The Directors, Trustees, and Members of the Advisory Committee of the Society, held a special dinner meeting at Taormina's Restaurant on Wednesday July 13, 1927.

The purpose of the occasion was to enable the officers to meet Giuseppe Prezzolini, noted Italian writer and scholar, who has been lecturing at Columbia University during the Summer Session.

Seventeen members attended and asked the distinguished guest numerous questions on contemporary Italian life and intellectual activities.

Count Carlo Sforza lectures in Williamstown

H. E. Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to Paris, is lecturing on "Some Aspects of the Treaty of Versailles" and on several subjects in the field of International Relations, at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown.

Henry Burchell Decorated

Mr. Henry Burchell, Secretary of the Italy America Society, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, in recognition of his untiring services in the cause of Italian-American relations and following the success of a lecture tour in which he spoke on the "Rebirth of Imperial Rome" before large audiences in eleven different American cities.

Mr. Burchell is at present in Italy gathering new material for the lectures to be delivered in the United States during the winter.

IN MEMORIAM

ANTONIO STELLA, Trustee of the Italy America Society. Beloved friend and advisor of the Italians in New York whose racial traits and aspirations he so worthily represented and endeavored to interpret to the country of which he had become a well-loved and loyal citizen.

GINO SPERANZA, Life Member, Writer, scholar, and native son of America who inherited from Italy an ardent love of culture and of the gentle things of life as well as the undaunted spirit which until the last, rose above his fragile human frame.

HENRY WHITE, Honorary Vice President of the Italy America Society, formerly American Minister to Italy and devoted friend of the Italian people whose aspirations he understood and interpreted in the international conferences and in public life of which a long and brilliant career had made him an important part.

RALPH VAN VECHTEN, Treasurer Chicago Branch. The Italy America Society has suffered the loss of one of its officers, a distinguished citizen of the great western city, trained in the exacting school of finance and for whom art was the dearest of relaxations. He had often visited Italy and was a sympathetic and understanding friend of the Italian people.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of **BULLETIN AND ITALIANA** published Monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1st 1927.

State of N. Y. } ss.
County of N. Y. }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared **Gino Bigongiari**, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the **Bulletin and Italiana** and that the following is, to best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Italy America Society,
25 West 43rd Street.

Editor: **Gino Bigongiari**,
25 West 43rd Street.

Managing Editor: **Gino Bigongiari**,
25 West 43rd Street.

Business Manager: **Gino Bigongiari**,
25 West 43rd Street.

2. That the owner is: Italy America Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York.
Thomas W. Lamont, President,
23 Wall Street.

Franklin O. Brown, Vice-President,
33 Pine Street.

Henry Burchell, Secretary,
29 East 63rd Street.

Francis D. Bartow, Treasurer,
23 Wall Street.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statement embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than is so stated by him.

GINO BIGONGIARI

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1927.

LLOYD W. SMITH

(My commission expires, March 30, 1928).

ITALIANA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.
Director

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to the Life and Letters of Old Rome and New Italy. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion.

American and British publishers should have books in our hands not later than the first of the month, in order that they may be noted in the issue published on the 15th of the month.

We regret not being able to provide the usual amount of annotations to the bibliography for this month; but on account of the consolidation of the July and August issue of "ITALIANA" we give this month a record of publications appearing during a period of two months.

* * * * *

THE ITALIANA BIBLIOGRAPHY: Last spring we noted here the preparation of The Italiana Bibliography of books in English relating to Rome and Italy. Material progress has been made during this summer (despite the hot weather) and we hope some of those who are interested in such matters will consent to look over the material and favor us with critical suggestions. Correspondence envited.

THE ITALIANA EVENINGS: The Italiana Evenings will be resumed on Friday evening, November 4th, at the Isabelle Leonard Studio, Steinway Building, New York City. The general subject for the winter will be "English Men of Letters in Italy". On November 4th Mr. Huntington will speak on Percy Bysshe Shelley. There will be a further announcement in the October issue of Italiana.

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Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

I. — THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

FOR CURRENT BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS the reader is referred to the issues of "FOREIGN AFFAIRS". Each issue of this quarterly publication contains a bibliography of "RECENT BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS".

ARIAS, GINO, "COMMUNITY CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL IN ITALY".
London, Labour Review.

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BRANFORD, VICTOR, "ROME: PAST, PRESENT, POSSIBLE".
Sociological Review, London, April 1927, 19: 163-8.

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International Review Ag. Economics, 1926, 4: 380-96.

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International Review Ag. Economics, 1926, 4: 70-86.

CRESPI, ANGELO, "REALITY AND MYTH CONCERNING FASCIST ITALY".
Contemporary Review, May 1927, 131: 586-90.

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Foreign Affairs, July 1927, 5: 538-52.
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FISCHER, WALTHER, "THE STUDY OF ITALIAN IN GERMANY".
Italica, February 1927.

GAVIT, JOHN P., "MUSSOLINI BUTTS INTO 'OPIUM'".
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HAGAN, OSCAR, "ART EPOCHS AND THEIR LEADERS".
New York, Scribner, 1927. \$3.00.
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HEMINGWAY, ERNEST, "ITALY 1927".
New Republic, May 1927, pp. 350-3.

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New York Times Magazine, June 19, 1927, p. 10.

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N. Y., Macmillan, Revised Edition 1927.
Chapter 21: "The Italian Cities" pp. 379-399.
An excellent introduction to the study of municipal government in Italy.

NEWMAN, E. W. POLSON, "ITALIAN COLONIAL EXPANSION".
Contemp. Review, January, 1927.

NITTI, FRANCESCO, "BOLSHEVISM, FASCISM & DEMOCRACY".
London, G. Allen and Unwin. 7/6.

The author regards Bolshevism and Fascism as fundamentally one and the same; he traces their rise in the disorders of the war and post-war years, and foretells a return to Liberalism.

SCHOLDERER, VICTOR, "PRINTING AT MILAN IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY".

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STEED, H. W., "ITALY, JUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA".

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VILLARI, LUIGI, "THE ITALIAN RED SEA COLONIES AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH CENTRAL ASIA".

Jour. Central Asian Society, 14: 1927. Part II. pp. 115-29.

— "FASCIST RULE AFTER FIVE YEARS".

London, "The Round Table", June, 1927, 67: 498-513.

— "ITALY AROUND THE WORLD".

Living Age, June 1927, 332: 964-74.

Notes concerning the Balkans, Libia and Tunisia.

II. — FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

Those specially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS", Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE", N. Y. C.

"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all large libraries.

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Washington, Government Printing Office.

COMSTOCK, ALZADA, "ITALY AS A MARKET FOR CAPITAL".

Barron's, April 4, 1927.

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III. — HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

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New York, Longmans, \$2.00.

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- ASHBY, THOMAS, "THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA IN CLASSICAL TIMES".
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- BAEDEKER, KARL, "TYROL AND THE DOLOMITES".
London, Allen and Unwin, 15/- (Thirteenth Edition).
- BAKER, G. P., "SULLA THE FORTUNATE: HIS LIFE AND TIMES".
London, Murray.
- BEEBY, DANIE, J., and BEEBY, DOROTHEA, "AMERICA'S ROOTS IN THE PAST".
N. Y., C. E. Merrill, \$1.00.
A grammar school text.
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N. Y. Knopf.
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N. Y., Herald Tribune Magazine, May 29, 1927.
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London, Thos. Cook, 12/6.

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N. Y. Longmans Green, \$1.75.
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VII. — FICTION.

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New York, Beni & Liveright, \$3.50.

Translated by Sir Richard Francis Burton.

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New York, Dutton, New Edition, \$2.50.

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ALEXANDER, H. G., "THE BIRDS OF LATIUM, ITALY".

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Valencia.

A story of Lucrezia Borgia, native of Valencia.

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Sept., 1927

Vol. I - No. 8

THE D'ANNUNZIO FESTIVAL

Under the auspices of the Italian Government, and by agreement with the publisher Arnoldo Mondadori, a national edition of D'Annunzio's *Opera Omnia* is being printed. The first volume of poetry known as the "Alcione" has come from the press and is described as being in every way worthy of the great Italian book printing tradition. The collection of all the poet's writings will consist of one hundred volumes.

Recently a company has been organized under the direction of Gioachino Forzano and including some of Italy's most noted actors. This company will tour the principal cities of Italy presenting plays by Gabriele D'Annunzio, mostly in open air theatres. The first performance of what promises to be a national D'Annunzio Festival took place on September 11th at the Vittoriale, the residence which the soldier poet has built for himself on the shores of Lake Garda.

The play was the "Figlia di Iorio" and Forzano succeeded in arranging the open air stage with a perfect reproduction of the rugged scenery of the Abruzzi where the action is supposed to have taken place.

Only five hundred people were allowed to witness the play and these were chosen by the poet from the long list of applicants. Each paid one thousand lire for the privilege, and the returns will go towards building an open air theatre in the Garden of the Vittoriale, which with all its art treasures and war trophies, has been donated to the State by Gabriele D'Annunzio.

The "Figlia di Iorio" is one of the most interesting of D'Annunzio's dramas in which not only his genius as a poet, but also his attitude towards life, are revealed.

It was written in 1904 and the original text was in the dialect of the people of Abruzzi to whom D'Annunzio belongs (he was born in Pescara in 1864) and was first given in his native town. He then wrote the Italian version and the drama was produced in all Italian theatres and was seen in America as interpreted by Eleonora Duse.

During the first act Mila of Codra, known as the daughter of Iorio is being pursued by a crowd of excited and drunken mountaineers, to whom she, a child of pleasure, has not wanted to grant her favors. She finds refuge in the mountain hut of Aligi, a young man who had already donned his nuptial garb so as to wed a girl chosen for him by his mother. He is moved by compassion and by the vision of a possible redemption and gives shelter to Mila. From that moment, love is revealed to him, he can no longer wed, they live in the flame of passion and he thinks of visiting the Pope in Rome to be freed from his vows, and of devoting his life to her. His father however, brings the element of tragedy, on one side he proposes to tear Aligi from his new love, while on the other, he is himself consumed by an ardent passion for Mila. In the struggle which ensues, Aligi kills his father and is arrested.

The daughter of Iorio however succeeds in persuading the judges that she has committed the murder and in Aligi's stead she goes to the pyre, and the tragedy ends with her words "the Flame is beautiful — the flame is beautiful".

In this scene the fundamental elements of D'Annunzio's art can be found. All his writings and the very essence of his life lead to the exaltation of dynamic and sensuous heroism which urges man continually to surpass himself and to use death as an instrument towards further exaltation. The idea is very clearly defined by the brilliant Italian dramatic critic Adriano Tilgher who wrote the following words regarding the "Figlia di Iorio".

"The drama of D'Annunzio is born from the necessity of self surpassing in death, necessity which the hero accepts at the moment in which he is compelled to give way to the violence of the surrounding forces by which he is overcome.

Sensuousness evolves into idealism, attivist idealism which however maintains its subtle sensualistic element. No sensation could be more exquisitely exalted and intense than the one enjoyed by the D'Annunzio hero at the moment in which he surpasses himself in death.

This is expressed by the cry of Mila going towards the pyre — "The flame is beautiful, the flame is beautiful".

"*Sterb und werde*" perish and become, is the law of nature through which D'Annunzio visualizes the word and life".

ITALY AMERICA SOCIETY SENDING NOTED ECONOMIST TO ROME

Dr. Ray Bert Westerfield, professor of political economy, Yale University, has been appointed to the George Westinghouse Professorship of the Italy America Society.

In accordance with the terms of this foundation, Prof. Westerfield will go to Italy this fall and will deliver in Rome, under the auspices of the Royal Italian Institute of Commercial Science and of the Associazione Italo-Americana, a course of lectures on Italian-American commercial relations. He will later deliver supplementary lectures in Genoa, Milan, Turin.

The George Westinghouse Professorship of the Italy America Society was founded by the Westinghouse Electric International Company as a memorial to George Westinghouse and in recognition of the great inventor's love for Italy. Its object is to give the people of Italy a clear understanding of America's economic conditions and commercial methods. The appointment is made annually by the Italy America Society's Executive Committee from a list of suitable candidates prepared by the Society's Educational Committee.

Previous incumbents of this chair are Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, formerly Professor of Economics, Columbia University; Prof. John Henry Williams, Professor of Economics Harvard University; and Prof. Howard T. Lewis, formerly Dean of the University of Seattle and now Professor of Economics at the Harvard Business School.

Professor Westerfield, the present George Westinghouse Professor, has been a member of the faculty of Yale University since 1913 and is the author of several books on economic subjects. He will leave for Italy in the latter part of October.

LEGISLATION

Premier Mussolini has been granted full powers by the Italian Parliament for the revision of the Codes which are considered antiquated and no longer suited to the actual conditions of Italy.

The Minister of Justice, Hon. Alfredo Rocco has proceeded to the revision with the help of several jurists. The Penal code is the first one to have been revised.

The amendments and the items of legislation, some of which are entirely new to Italy, have been approved by the Premier and will now be published and distributed for consideration among lawyers and jurists. The new Code however, will only be effective once the Council of Ministers and the Legislative bodies have passed on it.

The *Popolo d'Italia* for August 23rd and August 26th gives a detailed outline of the principal items of legislation which will become a part of the Codes.

It appears that most of the temporary laws approved of by Parliament and Senate for the defense of the State, will be somewhat modified and entered into the definite codes. Among them is the law regarding Capital Punishment which is new to Italy.

It is applied for attempts on the life and liberty of King, Regent, Queen, Heir Presumptive and Prime Minister as well as for first degree murders belonging to specific categories, such as those accompanied by rape, murder of child or parent.

Criminal offenses such as provoking epidemics by poisoning wells or throwing bombs are punished by death if more than one person dies as a result of the attempt. Treason, provocation of armed insurrection and revolt are punishable with either death or long imprisonment. A number of special circumstances such as passion, intense provocation, and so on, can be brought forward for the commutation of sentence to Life Imprisonment.

Execution will take place by a firing squad within the prison walls.

All the laws for the protection of childhood, minors, and family unity have been made to cover a larger field and the punishments for criminal offenses and moral turpitude are more severe.

The distribution of birth control literature is listed among criminal offenses.

Blasphemy and offenses to the Religion of the State are listed among misdemeanors.

Another innovation is the law on speeding. Excess speed can bring a punishment of either fine, imprisonment, or both in case excess speed has caused damage to life and property.

Dueling to be outlawed

A recent dispatch from Rome announces that a law will become effective in the near future whereby the medioeval practice of settling a dispute by crossing of swords will be forbidden. A similar law exists in both the United States and England.

Taxation reduced

The increased buying power of the lira has enabled the Government to enact several cuts in taxation which are intended to relieve the strain on industries and agriculture. The new fiscal provision has been enacted by Royal Decree as is stated in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* for August 25th and some of the provisions are made effective from the beginning of the fiscal year that is, July first.

A twenty-five percent cut is granted on land and real estate, and a fifty percent cut on revenue derived from agriculture.

Taxation on income derived from commerce and industry and from capital will be reduced on a graduating scale. The highest cuts will be granted to the small salaried class. Income derived

from abroad will be exempt from taxation as well as the salaries paid by firms to employees in foreign countries.

Government employees whose yearly income is below 25,000 lire will benefit by a tax reduction on all payments dating from September 1st.

Taxes on business transactions will be cut twenty-five percent from the date of publication of the decree.

Emigration to be controlled

On August 16th, the Hon. Mussolini sent a circular to the Prefects of all the Italian provinces instructing them to make every effort towards the development of local resources so as to give employment to as many hands as possible, and check the tendency to migrate which he considers as an evil for the country which has lost several million citizens through the conditions which compelled them to seek work abroad.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY

The announcement issued by the Carnegie Foundation regarding the Vatican Library is of the utmost interest to all scholars and persons interested in research work.

The Vatican library is almost as ancient as the Papacy itself. Very early in the history of the Roman church, documents of a public character must have accumulated to form the archives and to them manuscripts of all sorts were added, thus gradually forming the library. But for various reasons, especially the complete decay of all Roman buildings and institutions during the exile of the Popes at Avignone (1309-1377) very few of these most ancient literary treasures survived at the time of the Renaissance. Nicolas V. (1447-1455) was the real founder of the library that we have today. On his accession he found little more than 340 volumes in the Vatican and left more than 1200. Sixtus IV (1471-1484) increased the number to 3650 and housed the books in a new building decorated by Melozzo da Forli and the Ghirlandaio. The library grew with each succeeding Pontiff but during the sack of Rome in 1527 more than four hundred volumes were lost. By the end of the sixteenth century the collection had grown to such proportions that Sixtus V (1585-1590) had to build a new house for it. His favorite architect, Domenico Fontana build for him the splendid salon dividing in two Bramante's great court of the Belvedere, and this is still the principal seat of the books.

After this the library has grown by the addition of whole collections, especially that of Cardinal Carafa in 1591, the library of the Dukes of Urbino in 1658, etc. The last important addition was that of the Chigi library founded by the magnificent Agostino Chigi in the fifteenth century and increased by the Chigi pope Alessandro

VII in the seventeenth century and finally presented to the Vatican by Mussolini in 1922. The Chigi palace had been acquired by the Government in 1918 and when it was decided to use it for the Foreign Office, the Premier thought that it would be entirely fitting to have the library entrusted to the Vatican and added to the existing collections. The library now contains more than forty thousand manuscripts and the incunabula amount to more than 3500. The printed books, continually increasing, number more than 600,000.

While everything has been carefully entered and stored away, no modern methods are used for filing and scholars have great difficulty in locating the material they are looking for; and the space allotted to the library has become far too small for the proper ordering of the books.

Recently the Pope increased the space at the disposal of the Library and it was then decided to reorganize the entire collection. The great interest taken by His Holiness Pius XI is easily explained when one remembers that not only is he a man of great learning, but has been a librarian for many years of his life. Of course, the reorganization of a Library such as the Vatican collection, entails an expense which would have heavily taxed the means at the disposal of the Pope, and the practical and generous help extended by the Carnegie Foundation could not have come at a better moment.

Dr. Henry's Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan, handled all the preliminary arrangements. During his recent visit to Rome, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler discussed the various plans with the Pope and a definite agreement was reached.

The Carnegie Fund has not only provided a considerable sum of money for this particular purpose but will set some expert librarians to work on the files together with the personnel of the Vatican. At the same time, some of the most competent librarians from the Vatican have come to the United States and others are expected. They will go to the Universities of Michigan, Columbia, Harvard, and study the most modern methods of filing and library-organization. Perhaps some of these men will devote their lives to reordering the documents and manuscripts of the Vatican, they will teach other men to continue the work and to them as well as to the Carnegie Foundation, the world will be indebted for what promises to be a newly discovered field of research. A mass of historical information which has been lying neglected in Roman vaults will, within a few years, be made accessible to the rest of mankind.

NEWS ITEMS

Chicago Branch

A concert of all Italian music took place at Ravinia Park on Sunday, August 21st. Virgilio Lazzari and Fritz Polewski were the

principal artists on a program of quite unusual interest. The concert was held in honor of the Italy America Society and all members were invited through the generous interest of Mr. Louis Eckstein, who is a director of the Chicago Branch.

The opera and operatic concerts which take place every year at Ravinia Park are one of the most important musical events of the American summer. Opera in an open theatre, has always been dear to Italians who in the old country use the ancient arenas for this purpose. The Ravinia Park opera offers accommodations to thousands of people, making it possible for entire family groups and music lovers with small means to attend the performance amid beautiful surroundings. Mr. Eckstein has every year been able to secure the great singers of both the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Houses. Lucrezia Bori, Martinelli, Danise, are regular guests and have often spoken of the enthusiasm and interest of their summer audiences.

San Francisco Branch

The generous interest of some of the members has given the San Francisco Branch a nice office to serve as headquarters for the various activities of the Society on the Pacific Coast. The office which is centrally located in the Shreve Building has been furnished in sixteenth century Italian style and a small but useful Italian library is available for members.

The Society is planning to hold a commemoration of Saint Francis of Assisi some time in November. Saint Francis is the patron saint of California and the city named after the "Little Brother" is naturally interested in the seven hundredth anniversary of his death.

The arrangements for the commemoration are being handled by a specially appointed committee on which we read the names of the Most Reverend Archbishop Edward H. Hanna, the Royal Italian Consul Comm. Selitti, Hon. Francis B. Loomis, Hon. James D. Phelan, Hon. Joseph R. Knowland, Mr. Milton H. Esberg, Prof. L. J. Richards, Prof. H. H. Vaughan, A. P. Giannini, Prof. L. J. Paetow, Mr. Alfredo Sbarboro, Prof. J. B. Scherer, Prof. Robert G. Clelland, Mr. Anson S. Blake, Mr. A. Pedrini, Mr. Ottorino Ronchi, Mr. Umberto Olivieri, Mr. Luigi Sillitti, Mr. J. C. Astreto, Mr. James A. Bacigalupi, Mr. Guido Musto, Mr. Ettore Patrizi, Mr. Sylvester Andrinao, and Miss Ester Rossi, and many others.

Prix De Rome awarded to California Student

Miss Collice Henry of San Luis Obispo has been elected to a Fellowship in the American Academy in Rome. Miss Henry is a graduate of the University of California but last June took her doctor's degree at Stanford University, in the Department of Classical Literature under Professor H. R. Fairclough, one of the Directors of the Italy America Society in San Francisco.

ITALIANA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.
Director

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to the Life and Letters of Old Rome and New Italy. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion. American and British publishers should have books in our hands not later than the first of the month, in order that they may be noted in the issue published on the 15th of the month.

Our register of recent arrivals is interesting. Nearly two hundred books relating to Italian life and letters have been reported to us at Brookside this year, and no one can survey them without realizing anew how much the land Italia stirs the heart and intellect of man. As the new arrivals come in we are filled with enthusiasm, but so short of space that we always regret not being able to share more generously, with fuller sketches of the characters cloaked within the handsome covers.

We constantly seek to sense the feelings of those who have taken to heart the growth of "ITALIANA". And one thing we think we have discovered. Comments from our friends insist that we are of real help to those interested in Italy, and that we should keep out of the classical field. In the past we have tried to harvest both. Some able scholars are already working on bibliographies relating to the latter. We shall abide by opinion and work where we can reap the richest harvest. Have our friends any comment before we put up our fences?

Shelley was not an Italian and his poems do not relate particu-

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larly to Italy. But we cannot dissociate his name from Italy — where he spent the most productive days of his brief life. In his own words he said that “the loveliness of the earth and the serenity of the sky made the greatest difference in my sensations”. Two interesting Shelley items are on the current calender: from London we have just received Noel Douglas’ replica of the first edition of *Adoniis* — a beautiful thing to handle and to read. And Dale Warren of Houghton Mifflin tells us that Professor Peck’s new *Life of Shelley* will be off the press in the early autumn.

Last month we promised further notes concerning the *Italiana Evenings*. On each occasion Mr. Huntington will trace the outward facts of the life of the person who is the topic of the evening, and then will lay particular stress upon the influence of the Italian friendships and habitats as they wove themselves into the lives of the men and influenced their spiritual experiences. There will also be coffee — some music and time for friends to meet.

We are negotiating arrangements so current issues of the “*Bulletin and Italiana*” can be purchased in London and Rome. The London agent will be Mr. F. B. Neumayer, 70 Charing Cross Road, London W. C. 2; and in Rome we hope to be represented by one of the larger book stores. These representatives will have on hand copies of the current issues, and will handle subscriptions, notices of changes of address, and other matters relative to the “*Bulletin and Italiana*”.

We are always on the watch for good maps: and note that McBride is issuing a map they call “*The Visitor’s Rome*”, size 15 by 20 inches, “prepared under the direction of expert geographers and printed from plates made to conform exactly with present conditions”. The price is fifty cents.

There is incentive to comment again on Paleologue’s biography of Count Cavour: it is receiving exceptionally favorable comment on both sides of the Atlantic. The author especially develops the remarkable degree to which Cavour saw through Napoleon’s inmost mind.

Another book which we particularly commend, is Venturi’s *History of Italian Art*. It is comprehensive and readable — but why is it so difficult for publishers to print books on light-weight paper, when they aspire that their books will be used by “visitors to Italy?”

We were also pleased to receive the first volume of Rastovtzeff’s epoch-making work on *Ancient History*. No one interested in the antecedents of modern Italy should fail to familiarize himself with this work.

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

I. — THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

FOR CURRENT BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS the reader is referred to the issues of "FOREIGN AFFAIRS". Each issue of this quarterly publication contains a bibliography of "RECENT BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS".

For a review of the Italian reviews see the London "Review of Reviews", which publishes "THE ITALIAN REVIEWS" as a regular feature each month.

BARNES, J. W., "INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF FASCISM".

With a foreword by Signor Mussolini.

London, Williams and Morgate, 7/6.

BORDEUX, MISS, "BENITO MUSSOLINI: THE MAN".

London, Hutchinson.

BRAITHWAITE, C. S., "MUSSOLINI'S CHALLENGE TO INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY".

Magazine of Wall Street, May 7, 1927, 40: 12-13.

Mussolini, the first real dictator in Europe since Napoleon, is attempting in novel fashion to mold industry "closer to his heart's desire". The author of this article is convinced that the American policy of allowing a community to shape its own economic organization voluntarily is infinitely the soundest yet devised.

BROOKLYN, PETER, "AFTER MUSSOLINI DIES".

Survey Graphic, Aug. 1, 1927, 58: 453-5.

A study of Mussolini the creator of Fascism, Farinacci the Guardian of the physical vitality, and Federzoni the Guardian of its verility.

FIELD, CARTER, "WHAT PRICE MUSSOLINI".

N. Y. Herald Tribune Magazine, Aug. 14, 1927.

GORDON-SMITH, CAPT. G., "ITALY, ALBANIA AND JUGOSLAVIA"

Com. & Financial Chronicle, July 16, 1927, 125: 300-2.

The writer advocates the principle of "The Balkans for the Balkan Peoples" and he believes this principle jeopardized by the Treaty of Tirana entered into November 27th last, between Italy and Albania.

HULLINGER, E. W., "ITALY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA".

Current History, Aug. 1927, 26: 714-20.

LEWIS, H. T., "WHAT THE IRON HAND OF FASCISMO HAS ACHIEVED IN ITALY".

Am. Bankers' Anns. Tour, May 1927; 19: 821-2.

A member of the Harvard School of Business Administration and the George Westinghouse Professor of the Italy America Society for the year 1926-27, shows that Mussolini is creating the Corporate State where society is on a union basis; that the broad national policy is to increase Italy's self-sufficiency. and that the main planks of the financial program include gradual revaluation

of the Lira, reduction of the amount of currency and strengthening of the banks.

MUSSOLINI, B., His "BOOK OF FAITH".

Commercial & Financial Chronicle, July 23, 1927, 125: 461.

Comments on a collection of materials concerning Fascismo from its inception after the Fascist revolution up to today; now appearing for the first time in book form in Italian.

NITTI, FRANCESCO, "GOVERNMENT BY DICTATORS — A NEW PHASE OF EUROPEAN HISTORY".

Current History, Aug. 1927, 26: 708-13.

SIMONDS, FRANK H., "THIRTEEN YEARS AFTER".

American Review of Reviews, Aug. 1927, 76: 159-66.

"Italy is today the shining example of intensive nationalism. At the bottom of the Fascismo phenomenon lies the conception that a greater Italy must be created, that the resources and the energies of the Italian nation must be organized and disciplined to the end that Italy may acquire new territories, larger power, and be able to play a part in the world commensurate with the Italian conception of their country's future".

— "THE FRIENDLY ENMITY OF FRANCE AND ITALY".

Literary Digest, July, 20, 1927, p. 15-16.

A review of comments in the current press.

— "FASCISM AND THE CHURCH".

Catholic World, May 1927, 125: 251-2.

A report of an article originally published in "Revue Generale" of Dec. 15, 1926 (Brussels).

The Fascist program of 1919 provided for the abolition of the papal power. But, having arrived at supremacy in the government, they abandoned this article of their program and are practicing an altogether opposite policy.

II. — FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

Those especially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS", Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE", N. Y. C.

"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all larger libraries.

"BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT" (of the Assn. of Italian Corporations).

"THE ITALIAN EXPORTER" (of the Istituto Nazionale per l'Esportazione).

These two publications are issued monthly, and may be obtained free upon application to the Italy America Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

ANDERSON, GEORGE E., "THE LIRA RISES".

The Commonweal, August 31, 1927, p. 393-404.

— **"AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY".**

Year Book, 1927.

Milan, Am. Chamber of Commerce, Via Bocchetto 3, \$1.00, pp. 202.
A very complete and interesting survey of Italian economic life during the year 1926.

CARPENTER, NILES, "IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN".

Washington, Census Monograph VII, 1927, \$1.50.

This is a study based on the 1920 census statistics relative to the foreign born and native white of foreign or mixed parentage. The report develops some very interesting data concerning Italians in the United States. Of the foreign-born white in the country in 1920 11.7 percent were Italians (exceeded only by Germany with 12.3 percent). In contrast to this, only 28 percent of Italian-born were naturalized, whereas 73 percent of the German-born had become naturalized. The percent distribution by typical occupation of males of Italian birth in certain states in 1920 was as follows:

Coal-mining operatives	50.2%
Blast-furnace laborers	16.4%
Steam-railroad	13.4%
Carpenters	10.8%
Salesmen in stores	5.2%
Manufacturing foremen and overseers..	2.9%
Physicians and Surgeons	0.7%
Farmers	0.9%

100.0%

DOMINION, LEON, "RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN ITALY".

U. S. Commerce Reports, July 25, 1927, pp. 234-6.

ELLERY, ELOISE, "ITALY'S VIGOROUS DEFLATION POLICY".

Current History, August 1927, 26: 819-21.

HUMES, E., "ITALIAN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS".

U. S. Commerce Reports, July 25, 1927, pp. 236-7.

HUMES, E., "ITALIAN RAYON PRODUCTION INCREASED IN 1926".

Commerce Reports, July 4, 1927, pp. 37-8.

In 1926 Italy took second place among the rayon producers of the world, being outstripped only by the United States. Production in Italy has increased from 6 million pounds in 1922 to 35 million pounds in 1926. Production in the United States is approximately 60 million pounds.

MCLEAN, H. C., "BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN ITALY".

Commerce Reports (Washington) June 13, 1927, pp. 642-3.

Commerce Reports (Washington) July 18, 1927, p. 146.

Commerce Reports (Washington) August 8, 1927, pp. 336-7.

Commerce Reports (Washington) August 15, 1927, p. 400.

"The existing business depression is the logical consequence of the continued appreciation of the currency, and a radical readjustment of values is necessary".

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, "THE COST OF LIVING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES".

New York, National Industrial Conference Board, 1927.

Measurements of changes in the cost of living have come to be

recognized as necessary for the understanding of economic and social conditions and as aids in economic and social adjustments. This book presents a systematic survey of the methods and bases of measurements of changes in the cost of living in various countries.

"In about thirty-seven cities of Italy index numbers showing changes in the cost of living are calculated by the respective municipal, labor or statistical offices or the chambers of commerce — in accordance with the recommendations of the Congress of the Statistical Union of Italian Cities". Thirty-odd pages are devoted to a description of the methods now in vogue in Italy.

SISTO, J. A., "ITALY'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON REDUCTION IN WAGES OF LABOR COMMENSURATE WITH THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF THE LIRA".

Com. & Finan. Chronicle, July 9, 1927, 125: 170.

"The crux of the present and early future situation in Italy is dependent in large measure upon the efforts being made by Mussolini to effect a reduction in wages commensurate with the rise in the price of the lira".

TAYLOR, I. H., "REPLACEMENT SALES AS AN INDEX TO THE AUTOMOBILE MARKET".

U. S. Commerce Reports, Aug. 1, 1927, pp. 291-2.

The consumption of automobiles in Italy during 1926 totaled 36,258. The registration increase over 1925 was 23,477 or 20.4 per cent. In other words, 12,781 of the cars put into service (consumed) during 1926 were used to replace cars in use in 1925 which were not in use in 1926. Roughly speaking 35% of the supply replaced cars out of service and 65% contributed to registration increase.

WHOLEAN, J. E., "ITALIAN ROAD AND TRAFFIC PROBLEMS TO BE STUDIED".

U. S. Commerce Reports, June 20, p. 738.

The automobile club of Italy has appointed a commission to study traffic and policing of highways, signals and road markers, and highway construction.

— "NEW CENSUS SHOWS 138 THOUSAND AUTOMOBILES IN ITALY".

U. S. Commerce Reports, Ju. 27, 1927, p. 799; Ju. 11, 1927, p. 88.

COUNTRY	Thousand of Cars	Inhabitants per Car	Percent American Cars
United States	22,137	5	100%
United Kingdoms	1,023	43	
France	891	46	8%
Canada	829	11	100%
Australia	365	17	71%
Germany	319	196	8%
Argentina	222	45	95%
Italy	138	294	2%
Spain	135	138	50%
New Zealand	123	12	89%
All Other			
TOTAL	27,650		

The United States, United Kingdom, France and Canada repre-

senting less than 11 percent of the world's population, account for almost 90% of the automobiles in use on January 1927.

In the issue for July 25th, there is a corresponding analysis of motor-cycles in use on January 1, 1927.

- "ITALY'S AIMS AS TO LIRA CLARIFIED".
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, July 16, 1927, 125: 331.
- "COUNT VOLPI ABANDONS LIRA REVALUATION".
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, July 2, 1927, 125: 37.
The Government will make every effort to keep the exchange rate of the Lira at the present level. No attempt at further revaluation will be made for a long time.
- "ITALIAN IMPORT TRADE, 1924-1926".
Board of Trade Journal, Aug. 4, 1927, 119:115; Aug. 11, 1927, 119: 147-8.
A summary of the "Report on the Commercial Industrial and Economic Situation in Italy" issued by the Dept. of Overseas Trade. May be purchased from the British Library of Information, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

III. — HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

- ANDRE, MAUROIS, "COLUMBUS — ITALIAN OR SPANIARD".
From the "Europe Nouvelle" (Paris). See London Rev. of Reviews" Aug. 1927.
- "BAEDEKER'S GUIDES".
George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. London.
A new edition of "Italy from the Alps to Naples" is in active preparation and will be published within the next three months.
- BAX, CLIFFORD, "BIANCA CAPPELLO".
London, Gerald Howe (In series entitled "Representative Women")
- CUST, R. H. H., "THE LIFE OF BENVENUTO CELLINI".
London, Navarre Soc. 21/-.
- CUST, R. H. H., "GIOVANNI A. BAZZI".
London, Navarre Soc.
- CYRIAX, T., "AMONG ITALIAN PEASANTS".
London, Collins, 6/-.
- FORMILLI, C. T. G., "STONES OF ITALY".
London, A. & C. Black, 20s.
- GAUTHIEZ, P., "FLORENCE".
7/6 Net.
- HIELSCHER, KURT, "PICTURESQUE ITALY".
N. Y., Brentano.
- KRETSCHMER, M., "OSTIA, THE HARBOR OF ANCIENT ROME".
Classical Journal, Oct. 1926, 22: 26-30.
An exceedingly interesting brief sketch of a spot near Rome which the traveler can enjoy if but "inspired to do a little exploring on his own account, and out of the way of the ordinary tourist". To it leads a road throughout the length of which there once throbbed the pulse of Rome's commerce with the East".

- LASKI, HAROLD J., "MACHIAVELLI AND THE PRESENT TIME".
Quarterly Review, July 1927, 249: 57-70.
- LYNCH, BOHUN, "THE ITALIAN RIVIERA".
London, The Kitbag Travel Books, 7/6.
- MARSH, FRANK BURR, "THE FOUNDING OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE".
London, Oxford: University Press 10/6.
- MILTON, ARTHUR, "ROME IN SEVEN DAYS".
New York McBride, \$1.50.
- PENNELL, ELIZABETH ROBINS, "ITALY'S GARDEN OF EDEN"
Philadelphia, G. J. C. Grasberger, Inc.
- PORTIGLIOTTI, GIUSEPPE, "THE BORGIIAS".
Translated by Bernard Miall.
London, George Allen & Unwin, 12/6.
- RANDALL-MACIVER, DAVID, "THE IRON AGE IN ITALY".
New York, Oxford.
- REYNOLDS-BALL, E. A., "UNKNOWN ITALY".
London, A. & C. Black, 10/6.
- BIGGS, ARTHUR STANLEY, "VISTAS IN SICILY".
New York, McBride, \$2.50.
- SIMPSON, LUCIE, "MACHIAVELLI - PATRIOT AND POLITICIAN"
Fortnightly Review, July 1927.
- VAUGHAN, "THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD IN GREEK AND ROMAN TIMES".
London, Longmans, 3/6.
- VAUGHAN, HERBERT M., "FLORENCE AND HER TREASURES".
London, Meuthen, 7/6.
- "ROME" and "SICILY".
The Little Guides by various writers.
New York, McBride, \$2.50 each.
- "THE VISITOR'S ROME".
A map of Rome, prepared under the direction of expert geographers. New York, McBride, \$0.50.

IV. — ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

- A CATALOGUE OF THE ANCIENT SCULPTURES PRESERVED IN THE MUNICIPAL COLLECTIONS OF ROME". The sculptures of the Palazzzo dei Conservatori. By members of the British School at Rome. Edited by H. Stuart Jones.
- BERKELEY, CLARA, "SOME ROMAN MONUMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY".
London, Sheed & Ward, 18/-.
- "COLNAGHI'S DICTIONARY OF FLORENTINE PAINTERS".
P. G. Konody and Selwyn Brinton (Editors).
London, John Lane, 63/-.

- CUST, ROBERT H., "THE PAVEMENT MASTERS OF SIENA".
London, Navarre Soc.
- ADDISON, JULIA DE WULF, "THE ART OF THE PITTI PALACE (FLORENCE)".
London, John Hamilton, 15/-.
- EBERLEIN, H. D. and RAMSDELL R. W., "THE PRACTICAL BOOK OF ITALIAN, SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE FURNITURE".
London, Lippincott's Practical Book Series, 42s.
A most practical work in one volume covering the furniture of these three countries now so greatly to the fore in decoration.
- HEYL, C. C., "THE ART OF THE UFFICI PALACE AND THE FLORENCE ACADEMY".
London, John Hamilton 15/-.
- OFFNER, RICHARD, "STUDIES IN FLORENTINE PAINTING".
New York, Frederic Fairchild Sherman, \$25.00.
- PARKER, K. T., "NORTH ITALIAN DRAWINGS OF THE QUATTROCENTO".
London, Benn 18/-.
This is the sixth volume in an excellent series of drawings of the great Masters. It deals with drawings of the fifteenth century from the provinces of Lombardy, Emilia and Veneto.
- PARKER, ROBERT A., "ENGRAVINGS OF THE QUATTROCENTO".
International Studio, Aug. 1927, pp. 27-33.
- POTTER, MARY K., "THE ART OF THE VENICE ACADEMY".
London, Hamilton, 15/-.
- POTTER, MARY K., "THE ART OF THE VATICAN".
London, Hamilton, 15/-.
- TYRWHITT, G. G., "MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE BANNERS".
International Studio Aug. 1927, pp. 61-8.
- "A HUNDRED ITALIAN MASTERPIECES FOR AMERICA".
Literary Digest, Aug. 6, 1927, pp. 26-8.
Comments concerning the Benson collection of 120 Italian paintings, bought by Sir Joseph Duveen — and other matters relating to new America and art treasures of the Old World.

V. — LITERATURE — MODERN.

- SHAW, J. E., "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA".
"Italice", November 1926, pp. 88-90.
This is a regular feature of "Italice" and should be of value as a source of reference to students who desire to follow the trend of Italian studies. "The Bibliography includes only books, articles and reviews of a studious kind".
- CRAWFORD, J. P. W., "AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR 1926: ITALIAN".
Modern Language Assn., March 1927, 42: 68-72.
- BICKERSTETH, G. L., "LEOPARDI AND WORDSWORTH".
Annual Italian Lecture of the British Academy, 1927.
London, Oxford, 2/-.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI, "AMOROUS FIAMMETTA".

London, Navarre Soc., 17/6.

BOCCACCIO, "THE DECAMERON OF BOCCACCIO".

London, Navarre Soc., IL., 15s.

McKALL, LEONARD L., "THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK IN ITALY".
N. Y. Herald Tribune "Books", Aug. 28, 1927.

It has long been accepted that the earliest still extant book printed in Italy was either the handsome Lactantius (1465) or an undated Cicero, *De Officiis*, probably printed earlier (both printed with the same type at a monastery at Subiaco, forty miles east of Rome). Prof. Konrad Hoebler, formerly Chairman of the German Commission for Compiling a General Catalogue of Incunabula has recently denied this long-accepted priority, believing that the oldest work printed in Italy is an undated document "The Italian Fragments of The Passion of Christ".

PAZ, MARIO, "CHAUCER AND THE GREAT ITALIAN WRITERS OF THE TRECENTO".

Monthly Criterion (London) Aug. 1927.

VI. — FICTION.

LOMBARDI, CYNTHIA, "LIGHTING SEVEN CANDLES".

New York, Appleton and Company.

This is the latest novel by the author of "A Cry of Youth" and "At Sight of Gold". Mrs. Lombardi is an American writer who has lived in Italy, and "Loves everything Italians". All her stories have Italian settings and relate the adventures of Americans living there.

VII. — MISCELLANEOUS.

JONES, EDWAL, "EVVIVA SAN FRANCISCO".

The American Mercury, October 1927.

Article relating to Italians in San Francisco. The author greatly admires them and believes that they are largely responsible for the incomparable charm of that city.

MEAD, M., "GROUP INTELLIGENCE TEXTS AND LINGUISTIC DISABILITY AMONG ITALIAN CHILDREN".

School and Society, April 16, 1927, 25: 465-8.

VIII. — ITALIAN BOOKS.

We have available (at cost price) a certain number of standard Italian books, dictionaries and reference works useful for the student of Italian and for libraries used by Italians.

The attention of those interested in Italian books is particularly directed to the leading bibliographic publications which are as follows:

"**LA FIERA ITALIANA**" — A weekly paper published in Milan with contributions from leading Italian writers — besides book-reviews, there are reviews of art, science, and the theater. Foreign subscription 1 year 50 Lire.

"**L'ITALIA CHE SCHIVE**" — A monthly book review published by A. F. Formigginì in Rome. He has articles on contemporary

literary figures, reviews artistic and scientific events, and offers a reader's guide. Subscription for one year, Lire 22.50.

"LEONARDO" — Directed by Luigi Russo. Has a monthly editorial, and book reviews by numerous authors. Subscription for one year Lire 26.

The Italian Literary Guide Service will be glad to handle subscriptions for any or all of these publications.

THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION

The works here listed are of recent publication and an always growing number can be consulted at the office of the Italy America Society.

FANTINI ODDONE, "POLITICA ECONOMICA E LEGISLAZIONE DEL LAVORO IN ITALIA".

Firenze, Vallecchi Editors, 1927.

Text of all laws, royal decrees pertaining to labor with annotations by the author.

GOGLIO, ANTONIO, "LA NUOVA FAVOLA DELLE API" (Lo Stato Corporativo).

L'Ordine Fascista, Lire 10.

A popular explanation of the theory of the Corporative State with ample bibliography.

MUSSOLINI, BENITO, "I DISCORSI DELLA RIVOLUZIONE".

Alpes, Milan, Lire 9.

MUSSOLINI, BENITO, "LA NUOVA POLITICA D'ITALIA".

III - Volumes of collected speeches annotated by Amedeo Giannini. Alpes, Milan.

MUSSOLINI, BENITO, "I DISCORSI DEL 1925".

Annotated by Amedeo Giannini.

Alpes, Milan.

MUSSOLINI, BENITO, "I DISCORSI DEL 1926".

Annotated by Amedeo Giannini.

Alpes, Milan.

ROCCO, ALFREDO, "LA TRASFORMAZIONE DELLO STATO" (dallo Stato Liberale allo Stato Fascista).

La Voce — Anonima Editrice, Roma.

"Speeches delivered by the Italian Ministry of Justice describing recent legislation and the ethics of the Fascist Government".

HISTORY — BIOGRAPHY — ESSAYS — CRITICISM

CAETANI, GELASIO, "DOCUMENTI DELL'ARCHIVIO CAETANI".

Fratelli Treves, Milan, 1927.

For the first time the parchements, codices, seals, autographs codes, etc. belonging to the archives of the Caetani family have been published. They are accompanied by a history of this ancient house and by genealogical charts for the principals families of Latium. Ferdinand Gregorovius once wrote: "When the Caetani archives will be published it will be necessary to rewrite part of the history of Latium". The work is issued in a limited edition on hand drawn paper. Annotations and pen and ink drawings are by Don Gelasio Caetani. The following volumes are now available:

"DOMUS CAETANA", I Volume — Lire 400.

"REGESTA CHARTARUM" III Vol. — Lire 450.

"EPISTOLARIUM HONORATI CAIETANI" 1 Vol. — Lire 100.

"CAIETANORUM GENEALOGIA" 1 Vol. — Lire 100.

CIARLANTINI, FRANCO, "LA GENTE CHE AMO".

Alpes, Milan, Lire 9.

A pessimistic analysis of the Italian temperament.

CROCE, BENEDETTO, "POETI E SCRITTORI D'ITALIA - DA DANTE".

Luoco — Laterza, 1927, Lire 16.50.

"PAGINE SPARSE".

Ricciardi, Lire 7.

Both these books are selections from the writings of Croce for the use of students.

Edited by F. Del Secolo and G. Castellano.

CROCE, BENEDETTO, "UOMINI E COSE DELLA VECCHIA ITALIA".

Laterza, Lire 50.

In writing the History of Naples, Croce came across documents and Italian seventeenth and nineteenth century whose biographies and notes recalling the lives of interesting but little known figures of the interests are here brilliantly described.

CROCE, BENEDETTO, "MARGINALIA".

Appendix for the third edition of "Teoria e storia della Storiografia. Laterza, 1927.

GOBETTI, PIERO, "OPERA CRITICA — ARTE, RELIGIONE, FILOSOFIA".

Baretti, 1927, Lire 14.

The posthumous publication of the writings of the young philosopher from Turin contain essays on English art, on the Grecian vision of life, on the writings of Croce and Gentile and can but increase the regret for the untimely death of one of new Italy's most promising writers.

PREZZOLINI, GIUSEPPE, "NICOLÒ MACHIAVELLI FIORENTINO".

A. Mondadori, Lire 25.

"The four hundredth anniversary of the death of Nicolo' Machiavelli has brought forth this brilliant biography in which Prezzolini views Machiavelli in the light of modern times. The often quoted but little known thinker is revealed on the background of his Florence amid the intrigue, poverty and ingratitude which fell to his share, leaving him the only comfort of conversing with the men of the past, little realizing that his gigantic shadow would forever appear amid the statesmen and political thinker of the future.

VOLPE, GIOACHINO, "L'ITALIA IN CAMMINO".

Treves, Lire 18.

An illuminating survey of the first 50 years of Italian life covering the period from 1870 to the end of the World War.

— "L'OPERA DI ALESSANDRO VOLTA NEL I CENTENARIO DELLA MORTE".

Hoepli, Milan, Lire 45.

Published by the Association of Italian Electrical Engineers.

A National Edition of the complete works of Volta in six volumes is

announced, but the above listed publication is intended as a hand book for students and for all those who will not purchase the complete edition. The book contains abstracts from the principal writings of Volta, biographical notes and data as to the status of electrical science before Volta. The book has been edited by Professors F. Massandri and Ing. G. Camboni.

THEATRE

MANACORDA, GUIDO, "PAOLO DI TARSO" — *Dramma Sacro in tre atti e un intermezzo.*
Valecchi, Florence.

FICTION

BACCHELLI, RICCARDO, "IL DIAVOLO E PONTELUNGO".
Ceschina, Lire 20.
Psychological novel by a very modern writer.

FLORA, FRANCESCO, "LA CITTA' TERRENA".
Franco Campitelli, Lire 20.
A Story of love and disillusionment.

GALLARATI, SCOTTI TOMMASO, "MIRALUNA".
Treves, Milan, Lire 12.
A novel analyzing the spiritual evolution of an atheist who passes through the experience of war, lies through all the bitterness of the afterwar period and finally finds rest in the revelation of God.

TOMMASINI, UGO, "LE VIE DEL SOLE" — *Favole.*
Edizioni Fauno, Roma.
Tales of Love and Fantasy.

CONSUL GENERAL EMILIO AXERIO

Sudden death has deprived the Italian Consulary Career of one of its most distinguished officers.

Mr. Emilio Axerio had been serving his country as Consul General in New York for over three years. During this time he had endeared himself to the Italian community who found in him a friend and trusted advisor and had won the respect and friendship of all who knew him.

The Italy America Society of which he was Honorary Vice-President renews to his young widow, Signora Margherita Axerio, and to the members of the Royal Italian Consulate sincerest expressions of sympathy.

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BULLETIN AND ITALIANA ITALY AMERICA SOCIETY

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GUGLIELMO MARCONI AND THE ALESSANDRO VOLTA CENTENNIAL

On October fourteenth the Italy America Society had the great honor of entertaining Senator Guglielmo Marconi at a dinner which took place at the Hotel Astor. Over three hundred members of the Society attended and among them were leaders of electrical industries and of all those activities which owe so great a debt to the invention of Guglielmo Marconi. On this occasion Senator Marconi expressed the thanks of the Associazione Elettrotecnica Italiana for the work of the Alessandro Volta Memorial Committee organized by the Italy America Society and which has been eminently successful as John W. Lieb was able to report.

The year 1927 marks the first centenary of the death of Alessandro Volta, discoverer of the electric pile.

A National Committee was formed in Italy to commemorate the event under the Patronage of His Majesty The King and of the Honorable Benito Mussolini. Senator Guglielmo Marconi was elected Chairman of the Committee which organized the International Exhibition in Como, birthplace of Alessandro Volta. The International Society of Electric Engineers held their annual convention there and all the electrical industries of the world joined in commemorating a man whose discovery had marked the beginning of a new era in one of the great fields of human achievement.

Alessandro Volta was born in Como in 1745 and died in the same city in 1827. In December 1799 he described some experiments through which he had been convinced that "the whole action originated from metals joined by a damp body whatsoever or possibly by water itself; on account of such joining the electrical fluid is thrust forward in that damp or watery body, by the metals themselves; by some metals more than by others, so that uninterrupted communication of the proper conductors having been once started, the fluid is driven in a continuous circle".

The discovery resulted in what is now called the electric pile, and the name of Volta which in the history of electricity follows the one of another Italian, Luigi Galvani, has been perpetuated by applying it to the unit of electro motive force.

Scientific terms derived from the word Volta are voltage, voltaic arc, voltmeter, and many others.

Guglielmo Marconi was born in Bologna (the city which gave birth to Galvani) in 1874 and ever since his childhood he displayed a keen interest in physical and electrical science. In 1895 the idea became firmly rooted in his mind that a system of telegraphy through space could be provided by means of electric waves, the existence of which had been foreseen mathematically by several scientists. Marconi was the first to devise the practical means by which they could be made to provide a new and revolutionary method of telegraphic communication.

Since the early experiments in the scientist's country home in Pontecchio, and the first reports by "wireless" issued in the *Dublin Express* in the year 1898, the Marconi invention has proceeded by leaps and bounds and few innovations have brought about so great a change in our every day life. Ships once isolated at sea are in constant touch with land and with other vessels, airplanes can be guided through the mist by the powerful waves, and then it has been possible to transmit the human voice as well as the sound of instruments bringing music, information and the benefit of instruction to distant homes and advanced posts of exploration and scientific discovery.

The discoveries which came from Italy have found in the United States their utmost development, others have been added to them and appliances are being every day perfected.

In order that the name of the scientist from Como should be recalled from year to year otherwise than in the scientific terms which are in daily use, the Alessandro Volta Memorial was founded.

Thomas Edison accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Committee which consisted of the following members of the Society Maurice A. Oudin, J. E. Aldred, Colonel Soothernes Behn, Paul D. Cravath, Gano Dunn, Giuseppe Faccioli, General James G. Harbord, Thomas W. Lamont, John W. Lieb, Lloyal A. Osborne, Phi-

lip Torchio, General Guy E. Tripp, Owen D. Young, Irene di Robilant.

The Committee divided its work into four separate groups representing American Banking — J. E. Aldred, Chairman, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, S. L. Nicholson, Chairman, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Mr. C. C. Chesney, Chairman, and National Electric Light Association, John W. Lieb, Chairman.

Each group was successful in raising five thousand dollars and this, thanks to the contributions of quite a number of firms, while several friends of Italy completed the amounts by generous personal checks. The subscriptions of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company and of the Radio Company of North America have brought the total amount very close to the goal.

The Volta Memorial Committee and the Italy America Society being entirely confident that the total amount will be subscribed before the end of the year, commissioned Dr. A. E. Kennelly to make the formal announcement in Como at the meeting which took place on September 11th at the Como Theatre. The President of the Associazione Elettrotecnica Italiana, Ingegnere Giancarlo Vallauri has nominated a committee which will every year announce the competition and proceed with the selection of a suitable candidate for the Fellowship.

The applicant must be an Italian citizen, graduate of one of the leading schools of Electrical Engineering and must have a good knowledge of English. He will spend a year in the United States in study and research thus forming a new link of friendship between the country of Thomas Alda Edison, Elihu Thomson, Michael I. Pupin, Robert A. Millikin, Albert A. Michelson and the land which gave birth to Galvani, Volta, Righi, Pacinotti and Guglielmo Marconi.

ANGELO MUSCO

Long a prime favorite on the continent, hailed as a genius of comic mimicry and of tragedy as well, the veteran Italian actor, Angelo Musco, has at last appeared upon American shores, behind American footlights. On the evening of Tuesday, October 4th in the Manhattan Opera House he had his New York premiere in Nino Martoglio's comedy, *L'Aria del Continente*.

Angelo Musco was born in Catania fifty years ago. Of humble parentage, he began by following his father's trade, starting out in life as a bricklayer. This was not meant for long duration; at the age of sixteen his talent for music coupled with a diverting aptitude at mimicry procured him employment as a character singer in a vaudeville house. From this, the least distinguished type of the-

atrical work, he turned to the popular marionette theatre where it had become an ordinary custom to substitute actors in marionette costume, using marionette technique for the usual wooden puppets. Musco now became such a live marionette. Joining the company of the great Sicilian tragedian, Giovanni Grasso, he appeared in the leading youthful roles of all his plays. When *Cavalleria Rusticana* had its first Sicilian presentation Musco appeared as "Turiddu". Having been very poorly organized the Grasso company was forced to disband, at length, and Musco went back from it to vaudeville where, for a time, he repeated his successes as a character mime. Following that he affiliated himself with the new company Grasso had founded and remained with it for a period of ten years, from 1900 to 1910. He distinguished himself in a great number of important roles during these years; in none more nobly than in Suderman's *A Stone Among Stones*.

In 1910 Musco left Grasso to take over the management of the Braglia Company. And now plays were written by celebrated authors for his especial use. Martoglio wrote *San Giovanni Decollato* for him, Pirandello wrote the *Lumie di Sicilia* at his request, and later Pirandello wrote *Il Berretto a Sonagli*, a play which won thunderous applause for both author and actor. Rosso di San Secondo, then a struggling young newspaper man, wrote *Tunisina* for Musco's company and thereby made his first stride toward fame.

In 1913 Musco established a company of his own and since that date he has been reaping none but laurels. Although he speaks only Sicilian on the stage his most devoted admirers praise him from Milan, Turin, Genoa, Bologna and Rome. The Royal family is delighted with his acting. He has received the sincere laudatory tributes of most of Italy's distinguished statesmen and artists. He has been nominated Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy and has been awarded the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, a decoration which, according to report, no other artist has ever received.

But the list of his honors can give no idea of Musco's worth as an actor, the varying brilliant flash of his humor, the deep, poignant thrust of his tragedy and the subtle, telling accuracy of his mimicry. There is no need of understanding his language in order to appreciate him. The ear for an inflection, the eye for a gesture alone are essential. He seldom repeats a part. One sees the same play three times running and sees as many different interpretations of Musco's role. From all that we learn of him, from all we have seen of him he appears to be one of those geniuses, capable of description but not of explanation, whose very silences are articulate.

We augur for him a repetition in this country of his countless triumphs abroad and hope his stay in America will be a greatly protracted one.

The Inauguration of the "Casa Italiana"

On October 12th, Columbus Day, Senator Guglielmo Marconi and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler formerly inaugurated the monumental Casa Italiana which now stands on the campus of America's largest University. The ground given by the University and the building erected by Americans of Italian extraction have made this centre of Italian culture possible.

Hon. John J. Freschi, Chairman of the building committee deserves a great deal of credit, as it was owing to him that the first fifty thousand dollars were subscribed by the Italian community. He then was fortunate in securing the interest of Joseph Paterno and Anthony Campagna who underwrote the expense of the building which is around three hundred thousand dollars. At a memorable dinner sixty thousand dollars were contributed to the building fund by the Italians and their American friends, among who were Thomas Edison, John W. Lieb, J. E. Aldred, the General Electric Company and others. The underwriters made up the balance. An Italian reference library donated by Charles Paterno is being carefully selected by Professor Rinetti. The building has a large auditorium with a theater, class rooms as well as reception rooms and a number of rooms for students and visiting professors.

Italian Artists in Pittsburgh

The Carnegie Institute and its distinguished director, Mr. Homer St. Gaudens deserve a great deal of credit for the splendid work which they are doing in making modern European painters known in the United States. Every year a group of distinguished foreigners assemble in Pittsburgh, both on canvas and in person because the jury is made up of foreign as well as of American artists.

Italy has in these last three years been among the prize winners and the Italian group includes the names of those artists which by the Carnegie Exhibitions and the Exhibition held in New York under the auspices of the Italy America Society have already been introduced to the American public. The group comprises the following names: Antonio Mancini, Italo Brass, Felice Casorati, Beppe Ciardi, Ferruccio Ferrazzi, Giuseppe Montanari, Amedeo Bocchi, Antonio Donghi.

Casorati and Ferrazzi were escluded from the competition and while France, Belgium and America shared the highest honors this year a fourth prize was awarded to Antonio Donghi for his canvas "The Carnival". This young Roman painter was included in the Modern Italian Art Exhibition and had a one man display at the New Gallery, last spring.

In the Italian group the paintings by Felice Casorati stand out as striking examples of modern Art at its best. The portrait of the musician, Alfredo Casella, has the same simple and direct technique which marked the earlier work of this artist, but the coloring is lighter, the background more vivid. The Painter, himself, came to America to serve on the Carnegie jury, and was given the opportunity to visit the leading museums and important private collections. Besides being considered one of the most original and talented painters of Italy, Felice Casorati has a doctorate in law from the University of Padua, is a distinguished musician and passionately interested in literature. The severe classical lines of his figures, the fore shortening reminiscent of the best Italian traditions in which he shows himself an accomplished master, and the direct simplicity of his design recall the earliest painters of Italy. On the other hand cubic forms as well as fragments of statuary adorn the background, the draperies hang in geometrical shapes and seem to give a harmonious continuity to the standing and reclining figures. Personalities emerge from the portraits which seem to describe the will and very soul of the subject as well as the physical likeness, and the studies of still life show a directness and clarity of vision startling in its simplicity. Casorati was honored with a one man exhibition at the Venetian Biennial of the year 1922, and his pictures are sought after by all collectors in Italy as well as in foreign countries where they can be seen in the leading galleries of modern art.

The Carnegie Exhibition will be on view at the Brooklyn Museum during the month of January, and at the Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco from April second to May thirteenth.

Paintings by Aristide Sartorio Exhibited

An exhibition of over one hundred paintings by Aristide Sartorio is taking place at the Anderson Galleries in New York from October seventeenth to the middle of November.

Aristide Sartorio is a well known figure among the older Italian artists. He is the author of the decorative frieze which adorns the Italian Parliament and is represented in the Museum of Modern Art in Rome by the famous panels representing the Gorgona and the Diana of Ephesus.

The collection at the Anderson Galleries consists of landscapes, depicting the various regions of South America visited by the painter.

A well illustrated catalogue has been printed containing portraits of His Majesty, the King of Italy, and His Excellency, Premier Mussolini. The exhibition has been organized by Colonel Janni and is under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction.

The Florentine Choir in America

The Florentine Choir of sixty members which will make a long tour in the States, has made its first appearance in New York at Carnegie Hall, with a very interesting program. This Choir which had its origin in thirteenth century Florence and is said to have numbered among its members Dante and Leonardo da Vinci, is under the supervision of Sandre Benelli, brother of Sam Benelli, Italian playwright.

Grand Opera at the Loreto Community Centre

On November third, a short season of grand opera will be inaugurated by the Loreto Little Opera Company at the Loreto Community Centre, 18 Bleecker Street. Monsignor Joseph Silipigni is responsible for the creation of the project and he is the executive head of the Company. The opening performance will be *La Traviata* conducted by G. Simeoni, with professional singers in the leading roles. Besides operas of the standard repertory, plays, illustrated lectures on musical and dramatic subjects, pantomimes with music and children's plays are to be given.

ITALY AMERICA SOCIETY NEWS ITEMS

Miss Emily Chauncey appointed Manager

Following the resignation of Miss Irene di Robilant who has been the Society's manager for the last six years, the management of the New York office of the Society, which is also the headquarters of the national organization, has been entrusted to Miss Emily Chauncey and to Mr. Gino Bigongiari.

Miss Chauncey has always been interested in international affairs and was during the war active in relief work. Since the war she has been interested in Italian affairs and was one of the first American ladies to serve on the committees of the Italy America Society of which she has been a devoted friend ever since it was founded.

All correspondence regarding membership, programs, social entertainment and the organization of new branches is from now on to be addressed to Miss Emily Chauncey, Manager.

Mr. Gino Bigongiari who has been a journalist and is at present instructor in Italian in Columbia University, will devote part of his time to the Italy America Society. He will handle all the Italian correspondence, the reference files, the translation, and general information department of the Society.

The organization is indeed to be congratulated on having secured the interest of two persons of so much competence and devotion

Following the desire expressed by the Board of Directors, Miss Irene di Robilant will continue to serve until the end of the year on the Publications, Alessandro Volta, and Endowment Committees, so as to conclude the work which she has so successfully begun.

A Survey of Italian Activities in New York

Over half a million of the inhabitants of Greater New York were born in Italy and live distributed among the five boroughs of the great city.

The birth of numerous children has brought the group generally known as Italian, close to the one million figure. Over two hundred thousand children of Italian extraction are numbered in the public schools of the city.

Italians have entered every field of business, and are employed in a large variety of industries. They are prominent in banking, real estate, export, and are entering political life. They own large manufacturing concerns, daily papers with circulation of over one hundred thousand copies. They also support numerous churches with adjoining nurseries and parochial schools. They have organized an active Chamber of Commerce and transact an always increasing business with the general public through their banks. What this largest of Latin groups is doing for our cities, what kind of citizens are their children going to be, are questions of interest to all Americans.

The Italy America Society therefore will during the month of November, conduct a survey and offer its members the opportunity to study this particular aspect of New York life.

The course will consist of lectures by citizens of Italian extraction and visits to the various institutions and sections of the city where Italians live and around which they center their social and business life.

A circular with all details will be sent to the Society's members and those interested are requested to notify the Society, so as to enable the Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The Commemoration of St. Francis of Assisi

The Italy America Society is actively engaged in the preparations for the Commemoration of St. Francis of Assisi which will take place in San Francisco on November 22nd.

The "San Francisco Examiner" announces an essay contest "to make the life of Saint Francis of Assisi better known in the city which bears his name". The contest is open to all high school students within the district of San Francisco.

The Italian Language in American Schools

Professor Henry Graham Doyle of the Romance Language Department of George Washington University has written a most interesting letter to the press urging the study of Italian in both High School and College.

The "Progresso Italo-Americano" has taken a renewed interest in the matter and published an interview with Angelo Patri regarding the situation in New York. The Italian language press further urges parents to have students register in those high schools where Italian is taught.

The pupils are now at school and a change can only be made after the first term is over, but encouraging news is heard on every side. Registration in classes of Italian has very much increased in both Barnard and Hunter Colleges. Large classes are to be found in several high schools with De Witt Clinton in the lead. A knowledge of Italian is desired today not only by students of art, music, letters, but by those interested in sociology, mathematics, and international problems in general.

By preserving a knowledge of the language of their parents, the Americans of Italian extraction will be better able to serve their country and bring into newly acquired citizenship, a highly valued contribution of knowledge.

The Italy America Society urges teachers of Italian in both college and high school to send all interesting information to Doctor Mario Cosenza, President of the Italian Teachers' Association, so that the record made may be maintained and the survey which the Association conducts from year to year be complete and always more encouraging.

Italian Graphic Art

The collection of original drawings, etchings, engravings, wood cuts by contemporary Italian artists, which were assembled by the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction and exhibited in New York at the Whitney Studio are now again assembled at the office of the Society for shipment to Italy.

The exhibition in cooperation with the various branches of the Society visited a number of cities going far as the Pacific Coast. The success of the artists was not only made evident by the large number of sales, but by the excellent press notices.

Before sending the pictures back to Italy the members will be given an opportunity to see them again, as many will probably want to make other purchases, and use them as Christmas gifts. The engravings are in limited art editions, each one signed by the artist.

Several artists have authorized the Italy America Society to cut down their prices so as to meet the rise in exchange and also

to offer a favorable opportunity to the members whose interest had made the American exhibition possible.

Prof. Earnest Wilkins appointed President of Oberlin College

The Italy America Society congratulates its member, Dr. Ernest Wilkins on his appointment as President of Oberlin College, and at the same time congratulations are extended to that institution for having secured the leadership of a scholar of so much distinction, and who has a large number of friends on both sides of the ocean.

Professor Wilkins is one of the leading Italian scholars in the United States, and the author of several books on Dante Italian philology and other literary subject. He is mostly responsible for the development of Italian studies in the University of Chicago, and besides his academic interests has been in war and peace a sincere friend of Italy and admirer of the Italian people. Ever since it was founded Ernest Wilkins has been a member of the Italy America Society.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The new Rome-Naples Railway Line

The new railway (direttissima) Rome-Naples, will be officially inaugurated on October twenty-eight, fifth anniversary of the March on Rome. The voyage with the new line, which is 215 kilometers in length and runs almost exclusively over level ground, can be made in two hours and fifty minutes. With the old line the trip between Rome and Naples takes four hours and eighty minutes. The trains will make only two stops between the two cities.

King Victor Emanuel will be present at the inauguration of the Rome-Naples Railway Line.

Illiteracy disappearing in Italy

Thanks to the efforts of the government, illiteracy is rapidly decreasing in Italy and it is hoped that within a reasonable time it will be entirely done away with. The news agency, 22 Via Nazionale, Rome, in an article on the subject states that in the year 1871 only 31 persons out of one hundred knew how to read. The census of 1881 showed that 62 percent of the Italian population was illiterate. In 1921 illiteracy had dropped to forty-nine percent and in the following years kept decreasing very rapidly, giving every indication that constant vigilance would result in its ultimate disappearance.

Export of Italian Motor Cars

The Agenzia Roma announces that during the first seven months of 1927, from January first to July 31st, Italy has exported 22,039

automobiles. In the same period of 1926 only 21,093 cars had been exported. Thus in one year there has been an increase of 1216 in the number of Italian automobiles sent to foreign countries.

The Electrification of Railroads in Italy

According to statistics prepared by the Swiss Railways Administration the United States occupies first place in railway electrification, having 2400 kilometers now under operation. Second place is taken by Italy with 1900 kilometers, Switzerland comes third with 1600 kilometers, Germany, France, Sweden, and England follow having electrified respectively 1400, 1180, and 700 kilometers.

In relation to the total mileages of the several railroad systems, Switzerland holds first place, having electrified fifty-four percent of its entire lines. Italy is second with 11.60 percent. Sweden, Norway, France, Germany and England follow with 7.50, 6.8, 3, 2.6, and 2 percent respectively. The United States is last in order with only 0.63 percent of all its lines, operating under electricity.

The progress of the Italian Merchant Marine

The Italian merchant marine on 30th June ult. occupied the fourth place in the list of world tonnage and the second in that of European with 4,033,000 tons of mechanically moved ships against 3,396,000 for France and 3,320,000 for Germany. Its world rating for ocean going steamers or motor ships places it third, precedence being given only to Great Britain and the United States. The respective percentages of the world's total of such tonnage are 37.72% for Great Britain, 22.18% for the United States, 6.79% for Italy, 6.17% for Germany, 6.08% for France, and 6.04 for Japan.

In 1914 the Italian merchant marine ranked eighth for steamer and motor tonnage, in 1925 it had risen to the 6th place, in 1926 to the 5th and now it stands 4th among the maritime nations of the world, the list being headed by Great Britain, followed by the United States and Japan. This is a showing of which Italy may well be proud; it is the result of private initiative encouraged by wise Government policies.

Increase in Italian Exports

According to the Italian Statistical Institute there has been a continuous increase in the Italian Exports. It is calculated that between 1922 and 1926 Italy's annual exports increased from 10,698 million paper lire to 21,184 millions, or, calculated in gold lire, from 3,617 millions to 4,234 millions. The first eight months of the present year show a 3 per cent. increase in gold value of exports over the similar period last year, which discredits the forecasts made of depreciation in export trade as a consequence of revaluation.

According to a statement of the Italian Ministry of Finances Italy imports during the month of September reached one billion three hundred thirty-nine million lire while the exports went up to one billion six hundred sixty-eight million.

It is the first time since the war that exports have exceed the imports in Italy. The balance in favor of Italy has been twenty nine million lire.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of BULLETIN AND ITALIANA published Monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1st 1927.
State of N. Y. } ss.
County of N. Y. }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Gino Bigongiari, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Bulletin and Italiana and that the following is, to best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: Italy America Society,

25 West 43rd Street.

Editor: Gino Bigongiari,

25 West 43rd Street.

Managing Editor: Gino Bigongiari,

25 West 43rd Street.

Business Manager: Gino Bigongiari,

25 West 43rd Street.

2. That the owner is: Italy America Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York.

Henry Burchell, Secretary,

29 East 63rd Street.

Henry Rogers Winthrop, President,

11 Wall Street

Franklin O. Brown, Vice-President,

33 Pine Street.

Francis D. Bartow, Treasurer,
23 Wall Street.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statement embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than is so stated by him.

GINO BIGONGIARI

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1927.

LLOYD W. SMITH

(My commission expires, March 30, 1928).

ITALIANA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.
Director

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to the Life and Letters of Old Rome and New Italy. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion. American and British publishers should have books in our hands not later than the first of the month, in order that they may be noted in the issue published on the 15th of the month.

The Italiana Evenings

The second season of the ITALIANA EVENINGS will open on Friday evening November 4th, at the Isabelle Leonard Studio, Steinway Building, New York City.

A series of six discussions of the lives of English men of Letters in Italy will be presented by Mr. Huntington. In these evenings emphasis will be placed upon the events and the interests of the poets Shelley and Browning, the novelist, Henry James, the historian, Thayer, and others of note. The discussion will dwell more on how and why and where they worked — and less on a critique of the work they produced and its results.

This is the second series of these "Evening" and the increase in attendance last winter was an indication of their success. On each evening Mr. Huntington will present a paper, and there will be coffee. The musical numbers will be under the direction of Miss Edith Nichols. Mrs. Josephine Beach will be the hostess of the Evenings. For particulars address Mr. T. W. Huntington, Jr., 15 Gramercy Park, New York City.

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The Italian Literary Guide Service
25 West 43rd Street, New York City

Italian Bibliography to be Published

The Italiana Bibliography of the English Literature relating to Italy compiled by T. W. Huntington, Jr. will be published November 4th. This bibliography is a selected record of more than one thousand works of reference in the English Language relating to Italian Culture. It is considered the most important work of this character that has appeared and is of particular use to students of Italian life and letters. Every traveler going to Italy, and every library should own this useful work. It can be purchased for \$1.00 at Book Stores or the Publishers, the Italian Literary Guide Service, Darien, Conn., or from the Italy America Society, New York.

The Ufficio Bibliografico

The Ufficio Bibliografico of Rome, Italy (65 Via A. Depretis) offers an excellent service to libraries, collectors, students, and others "who are conversant with the Italian language and wish to keep in touch with what Italy has done and is doing". Among the services which the Ufficio Bibliografico will perform are the following:

The preparation of bibliographies

The selection of books

The purchase of current books

The quest of out of print books

The transcription of material in Italian Archives

The photographing of material in Italian collections.

The binding of books

The furnishing of catalogues of Italian publishers.

The Italian Literary Guide Service considers this organization, the Ufficio Bibliografico, unique of its kind. The Italian Literary Guide Service specializes on the English Literature relating to Italy, and the Ufficio Bibliografico specializes on the Italian literature relating to Italy.

International Exposition at Turin in 1928

The Italian Ministry of national economy has announced that a series of international expositions will be held in Turin during the Fall of 1928, under the auspices of the King and the Italian Government. The scope of these several expositions will include agricultural, horticultural, botanical, and apicultural activities, mushroom culture, medicinal herbs, aromatic herbs, forestry, and parks. Exhibitions of chemical machinery and apparatus is planned at one of the fairs. The products, machinery and apparatus related to the textile industry, including dyeing, bleaching, and printing equipment, will be shown at another fair. Details concerning these expositions will be made available at a later date.

Com. Reports, September 5th, 1927.

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

The classification of the ITALIANA bibliography has been amended to conform with the Dewey Classification in common use in library practice. Commencing with this issue, the material will be classified under the following classifications:

PHILOSOPHY
ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY
FINE ARTS
LITERATURE
HISTORY
DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL
ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY
SOCIOLOGY

BELL, STEPHEN, "ITALY CORPORATE STATE".

Commerce and Finance (New York), June 1, 1927, 16:1098-9.

BUNN, HENRY W., "THE ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF FASCISMO".

The Annalist (New York) July 1, 1927, p. 7.

COCKS, F. S., "THE WAR DANGER".

Startling revelations of present day diplomacy.

ELLERY, ELOISE, "LABOR AND ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENTS IN ITALY".

Current History, Sept. 1927, 26:971-3.

GATTO, E. LO., "SLAVONIC STUDIES IN ITALY".

Slavonic Review, June, 1927.

HUMES, E., "MEAT CONSUMPTION IN ITALY".

Commerce Reports (Washington), Aug. 29, 1927, pp. 55708.

"Considering the position of Italy as a highly civilized European country, the consumption of meat is limited and bespeaks the frugality of the diet of the average Italian. Per capita consumption in Italy is about half that in Belgium, France, Germany and Switzerland, and only one-third of that of England..... "The Italian from the southern districts eats half as much beef as his neighbor in the central part of the country and only one-third as much as the northern Italian".

LENGYEL, EMIL, "ITALY AND GERMANY FORCING AHEAD IN SHIPBUILDING".

The Annalist (New York), July 1, 1927, p. 8.

SMITH, L. EATON, "NOZZE D'ARGENTO: A SILVER WEDDING IN TUSCANY".

The English Review, Aug. 1927, 45: 211-17.

— "THE ITALIAN DAIRYING INDUSTRY".

The Italian Exporter of the Istituto Nazionale per L'Esportazione Rome, August, 1927.

"A large percentage of Italy's Export trade consists in the products

of the farm, and among these a leading place is held by the dairying industry which has largely specialized in the manufacture of cheeses. In the trade statistics for 1926 'Milk and Cheese Products' accounted for 500 million lire out of a total agricultural exportation valued for that year at 4700 million lire".

— "ITALY — STABILITY OF THE LIRA — INTERNAL AND FOREIGN GOLD PRICES".

London, *The Economist*, Aug. 13, 1927, 105:289.

TUCKER, RAE, "TOOLS OF MUSSOLINI IN AMERICA".

New Republic, September 10, 1927.

STODDARD, LOTHROP, "REALISM: THE TRUE CHALLENGE OF FASCISM".

Harper's Magazine, October 1927.

Brilliantly written article demonstrating that "Fascism's realistic, pragmatic temper, brutal and cynical though it may sometimes be, has a distinct tonic value. Lastly even if Fascism be considered an exaggerated protest, it is at least a healthy virile protest against the sentimentality and phrase worship of our age".

FINE ARTS

VON HADELN, BARON, "THE DRAWINGS OF TITIAN".

London, Macmillan & Co.

The author is an expert in relation to Venetian painting and a well known authority on this particular subject. The author has collected all the original drawings which he regards as authentic. They are fifty in number, and are reproduced in his present work. The text of the work discusses the significance of Titian's drawings in relation to his paintings; and there are separate chapters dealing with (1) characteristics of technique and style, and (2) drawings of the Titian school, and erroneous attributions. A full descriptive list is also given of the 50 drawings which are reproduced.

WALDO, FULLERTON, "EARLY ITALIAN OPERA".

"MODERN ITALIAN OPERA".

Caxton Institute.

HISTORY

ALLEN, JAMES TUNNEY, "STAGE ANTIQUITIES OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS AND THEIR INFLUENCE".

New York, Longmans, Green, \$2.00.

ANDERSON, A. J., "THE JOYOUS FRIAR".

Stokes, \$3.50.

"Fra Filippo Lippi — famous painter and Carmelite friar — lives again in this fascinating biography, written in the new manner which has made biography as popular as fiction. Fra Filippo perched on his scaffold scolding an apprentice — dining gorgeously at the Inn of the Girdle — delightfully wheedling an Abbess — falling deep in love with the beautiful novice who was his model during the painting of the Madonna of Santa Margharita!"

BARRY, MGR. WILLIAM, "ROMA SACRA: ESSAYS ON CHRISTIAN ROME".

New York, Longmans Green, 8 vo. About \$4.00.

CARTWRIGHT, JULIA, "THE PERFECT COURTIER".

Dutton \$10.00.

Baldassare Castiglione was an Italian gentleman who lived from 1478 to 1529. He was, therefore a contemporary of Cesare and Lucrezia Borgia and of Niccolo' Machiavelli, being a few months younger than Cesare, two years older than Lucrezia and nine years younger than the author of "The Prince". Baldassare Castiglione wrote a famous book "Il Cortegiano". Julia Cartwright's "The Perfect Courtier" serves the double purpose of referring to the book and to the subject of the two volume biography. He was a Sir Galahad of the Italian renaissance, a period when Galahads were rare. In warfare and statesmanship less a leader than an adviser of leaders, he is historically conspicuous merely on account of his virtues. To be politically virtuous in the Italy of the early sixteenth century meant to eschew the use of the dagger and the poison cup.

— **"THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENVENUTO CELLINI".**

New York, Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.50.

Translated by J. Addington Symonds.

HAIGHT, ELIZABETH HAZELTON, "APULEIUS AND HIS INFLUENCE".

New York, Longmans Green, \$1.75.

HIELSCHER, KURT, "PICTURESQUE ITALY: ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE".

New York, Brentano.

A collection of 304 photogravure plates displaying Italy from the Alps to Naples and Sicily; the pictures are restricted to architecture and landscape.

LANDUCCI, LUCA,

New York, Dutton, \$3.00.

Translated by Alice de Rosen Jervis.

A Florentine diary from 1450 to 1516; continued by an anonymous writer with notes by Iodoco del Badia.

TUCKER, M. A. R. and MALLESON, HOPE, "HANDBOOK TO CHRISTIAN AND ECCLESIASTICAL ROME. Part One. "THE CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF ROME".

New York, MacMillan, \$3.00.

VAN DYKE, JOHN CHARLES, "FLORENCE (NEW GUIDES TO OLD MASTERS)".

N. Y. Scribner, \$1.50.

Critical notes on the galleries of the Uffizi the Pitti and the Academy.

WHITE, EDWARD LUCAS, "WHY ROME FELL".

New York, Harper.

A history of Rome which traces in easy language the main lines of Roman development and decline, politically, culturally and economically.

WICKHAM, HARVEY, "THE RENAISSANCE OF MACHIAVELLI".

Commonweal, Sep. 14, 1927, 6:435-7.

This is the first of two papers which "THE COMMONWEAL" will publish on the character and principles of Machiavelli, with particular reference to their connection with and influence on the modern Italian state.

CALABI, DR., "TENDENCIES OF TYPOGRAPHY IN ITALY".

Arts et Metiers Graphiques, 3 rue Sequier, Paris.

GRANDGENT, CHARLES H., "FROM LATIN TO ITALIAN".

Harvard University Press, \$2.50.

A historical outline of the phonology and morphology of the Italian language.

CAUTELA, GIUSEPPE, "ITALIAN THEATRE IN NEW YORK".

American Mercury, September 1927.

ROSS, MRS. JANET ROSS, "ITALIAN SKETCHES".

"FLORENTINE VILLAS".

"LIVES OF THE EARLY MEDICI".

— "THE VISION" or "INFERNO, PURGATORIO, AND PARADISO OF DANTE ALIGHIERI".

Translated by D. I. MacKenzie.

New York, Longmans, 8 vo. 416 pages, \$5.00.

The object of this translation is to give the English reader as exact an idea as possible of the Italian original, so the meter chosen and the scheme of rhymes correspond to it as closely as possible. Often as Dante has been translated into English, the present version seems to many competent judges to have characteristics of its own, which will render it interesting and valuable to the wide circle of Dante scholars throughout the English-speaking world.

FICTION

LOMBROSO-CARRARO, PAOLA, "ADVENTURES OF CHICCHI".

N. Y. Putnam, \$3.00.

Translated by Mary Ellen Wood Curtis and Marguerita Aspinwall. Charmingly true-to-life adventures of a little Italian boy and his young cousins; children who are mischievous naughty sometimes, imaginative, generous and wholly lovable: in short, they are real children the kind that will give all parents, grandparents, uncles, and aunts a thrill of recognition. In addition to the delightfully natural quality of these little tales of Chicchi and Nino and Mimi, there is the vividly portrayed background of Italian child-life of today; the very spirit and atmosphere of the Italian stories lifted sympathetically by the translators out of the original into the alien tongue, without losing the essence of their original charm. All children will love Chicchi, with his whimsical little saying, his bubbling love of fun, his knack of getting into, and out of trouble most amusingly. Grown-ups who begin by reading these adventures to children will end by re-reading them for themselves.

CAPUANA, LUIGI, "NIMBLE LEGS".

N. Y. Longmans, \$1.50.

Translated by Dr. Frederic Taber Cooper.

This book "Nimble Legs", or "Gambalesta" as it is called in Italian, brings to us the story of a boy who is an Italian national hero. "Nimble-legs" who lived near Palermo in Sicily, could run so fast that he was entrusted with secret messages to the great Italian patriot, General Garibaldi. When Garibaldi and his troops marched through Sicily taking fortresses from Palermo to Messina, "Nimble legs" only twelve years old, followed them. They crossed to the mainland, and drove from the throne of Naples the Bourbon King, who had worked against the national unity of Italy; and when it all was over, "Nimble legs", whose real name was Cuddu, received a medal from General Garibaldi.

PIRANDELLO, LUIGI, "THE OLD AND THE YOUNG".

New York, Dutton, 2 vol. \$5.00.

A penetrating Pirandello novel of Sicilian life after the Great Revolution. In the midst of intrigues and entanglements of politics and love, we see three generations of men — the old Garibaldian patriots, the stiff-necked Monarchists, and the new Sicilians.

SOMERS, JOHN, "THE BRETHREN OF THE AXE".

N. Y., Dutton, \$2.50.

Here is a perfectly breathless detective-mystery tale. The scene is laid in Italy, where the hero, a member of the British Secret Service, uncovers a plot revolving around Fascisti, Bolsheviks, gunrunners and incidentally a fair lady.

ITALIAN WORKS

The laws for labor and the gradual transformation of Italy from a Parliamentary Democracy to a Corporative State have awakened widespread discussion and active interest. The Italy America Society is constantly receiving requests for information as to the theory of the system, and its practical results. Through the kind interest of H. E. Giuseppe Bottai, Under-Secretary of State in the newly formed Ministry of Corporations, the Society has on file all official documents and a large number of publications relating to this all important social experiment.

The principal publications are hereby listed and can be seen at the office of the Italy America Society where further information and translation of the text can also be obtained.

ASSOCIAZIONI SINDACALI DI DATORI DI LAVORO, DI LAVORATORI O DI ESERCENTI UNA LIBERA ATTIVITA', COSTITUITE O IN CORSO DI COSTITUZIONE, IN CONFORMITA' ALLA LEGGE ED AL REGOLAMENTO SUI RAPPORTI COLLETTIVI DEL LAVORO — Ministero delle Corporazioni. — Statistical data and classification of the various unions in tabulated form.

BOLLETTINO UFFICIALE DEL MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI, Anno I, numero 3-4-5. — Like all other State Departments the Ministry of Corporations, publishes its own Bulletin listing the legislation and the various movements within the scope of the Department.

CONVENZIONE NAZIONALE BANCARIA — Text of the agreement stipulated between bankers and bank employees.

LA CARTA DEL LAVORO — Illustrata da Giuseppe Bottai. Edizione del "Diritto del Lavoro", Roma 1927, lire 15. — One of a series of studies illustrating the various phases of labor movement and legislation.

L'ORDINAMENTO CORPORATIVO DELLO STATO — Giuseppe Bottai, Edizioni del "Diritto del Lavoro" Roma, 6 lire, illustrating the unions of employers, and free professions.

I QUADERNI DELLE CORPORAZIONI, 1 to 7 — A series of pamphlets for popular distribution illustrating the various phases of the corporation movement.

IL DIRITTO DEL LAVORO — Monthly review published by the Ministry of Italian Corporations directed by Giuseppe Bottai. The first five numbers of this elaborate publication have an interesting series of articles by various writers who discuss the theory of syndacalism, the various methods of insurance and a number of problems of interest to the labor movement.

Bibliographies, texts of recent laws, and statistical data make the publication valuable for reference. Subscription abroad is 140 lire, money orders can be addressed to: Diritto del Lavoro, Via Valadier, 58, Rome, Italy.

GERARCHIA — Political Review directed by Benito Mussolini. The August number of this monthly publication is specially devoted to the "Venezia Tridentina", the northern province of Venetia returned to Italy by the Treaty of Versailles.

All the problems of the region are examined as well as the historical, geographical, and political background. The number is a veritable mine of information and sheds abundant light on many debated question.

RASSEGNA ITALIANA — Diretta da Tommaso Sillani, Piazza Mignanelli 25, Rome, Subscription, 130 lire.

Tommaso Sillani intends to give an international flavor to his progressive monthly review. He has published translations of Jack London, O. Henry, Joseph Conrad, and the last number has a translation from the Chinese by Giovanni di Giura.

ATLANTE INTERNAZIONALE DEL TOURING CLUB ITALIANO.

— The Italian Touring Club which is universally known for its excellent maps and guides of Italy has now published an International Atlas of which the first edition is being distributed to members of the Touring Club Italiano at the nominal price of 300 lire and a second edition will be published for general sale.

For many years Germany had provided Italian students with maps, and while Italy has excellent national charts, it had to recur to foreign countries for the International Atlas. Ten years ago the plan for an elaborate publication was made by L. V. Bertarelli, President of the Italian Touring Club, since then an Atlas has been published by the Istituto di Arti Grafiche in Bergamo, and at the Geographic Congress recently held in Milan the promised publication of the Touring Club made its appearance. From the descriptive booklet and the reviews of the Geographical magazines the publication seems to surpass all expectations and to be in every way worthy of Italian graphic traditions and equal to the best of foreign texts.

The Italian Touring Club has several members in New York and the Italy America Society will be glad to handle their requests for the new Atlas if they so desire.

The last Bulletin contained typographical errors in the names of the leading Italian bibliographical publications which are again here listed:

LA FIERA LETTERARIA — A weekly paper published in Milan with contributions from leading Italian writers — besides book reviews, there are reviews of art, science, and the theatre. Foreign subscription one year 50 lire.

L'ITALIA CHE SCRIVE — A monthly book review published by A. F. Formigginì in Rome. He has articles on contemporary literary figures, reviews artistic and scientific events, and offers a reader's guide. Subscription for one year, 22.50 lire.

LEONARDO — Directed by Luigi Russo. Has a monthly editorial, and book reviews by numerous authors. Subscription for one year 26 lire.

BULLETIN AND ITALIANA

ITALY AMERICA SOCIETY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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THE ITALIANS IN NEW ENGLAND

*The following is an abstract from a speech delivered by Mary H. Hillard
founder and Head Mistress of Westover School, at a dinner given
by the Unico Club in Waterbury on Sunday, November 23rd, 1927.*

"The poets tell us we move about in worlds not realized. Tonight we are having one of those flashes that for a moment illuminate and make vivid existing conditions.

"Two generations ago, the countrymen of our Waterbury mayor, who asked to be present and speak tonight, but was unable to do so, were flocking into this city to contribute their gifts of energy and service. Continually since that time the old lands over the water have sent us flood tides of youth and energy to swell those reservoirs of latent power from which the life-blood of communities are fed.

"At the time of the last census in 1920 among every hundred citizens of Waterbury 23 and 1-10 white citizens and one colored citizen had both parents born this side of the Atlantic Ocean. Seventy-five and nine-tenths had at least one parent who was born east of the Atlantic.

"This influx of new life has consisted largely of men and women of courage (or they would not have undertaken an adventure of novelty and risk) patience, thrift, power of work, and indomitable aspiration. Our city is what it is today because they have

brought their fresh power of work and ambition to augment and make stable its prosperity and welfare. The intelligence of the city understands this and knows how to value these gifts — gifts that are keeping New England from perishing and are rescuing abandoned farm lands from growing up into universal brushwood. I sometimes think of the little boy whose mother looked longingly at him sitting upon her lap and said to him, is there no way that I can keep you from growing bigger? "Oh yes", was his cheerful answer, "put me in my coffin. I would not grow there". That is life's law — growth or death. Europe and England have not let New England die. Who can be more grateful for this than those of us whose lines of ancestry run back to the days in which immigrants of 1620 brought their stores of courage, patience, thrift, power of work and indomitable aspiration to enrich and develop the land of the American Indians?

"As one of those with ancestry that runs back to the men and women who brought enrichment and development to this land of the Indians, it is a happiness to express tonight to the citizens of Irish heritage and to the men and women of Italian ancestry here gathered, and to all who have contributed these new strains of power, strength, ability, and imagination an appreciation of their part in revivifying what we sometimes, forgetting the Indian, inaccurately call the native stock.

"This assembly tonight is most happily significant in that it is an expression of the commingling of all citizens in a common, enriched, deepened life. That is the only possible way of life if New England is to again regain the idealism, leadership, consecration and material prosperity that have marked her in the past and that we all know are in danger of slipping from her. These things can be kept alive only by the united team work of all the best elements in her population and by the free and full exercise by every organized affiliation within her borders of such fine and high aspiration as that which has prompted Unico Club to accumulate funds for perpetually endowing for excellence in college preparatory work in their own interchangeable languages, English and Italian, — loyalty to each of which, lies in the hearts of our citizens of Italian descent — two yearly prizes in Crosby high school to be awarded to students of high character. This is in line with the record of our citizens of Italian ancestry in Waterbury. To a peculiar degree they awaken aspiration among their youth. They do this consciously and intentionally. What American high school boy or girl of Italian ancestry in Waterbury could fail to have aspiration and ambition aroused in him or her last June when Unico Club gave a beautiful dance to college preparatory students who had successfully passed their College Board entrance examinations and to the students of Italian descent living in Waterbury who were already

members of the many colleges — Yale, Princeton, Holy Cross, Dartmouth, Smith, etc. — in which youths of Italian descent in Waterbury were already students. No one who knows youth can fail to understand the powerful and stimulating effect such recognition of achievement must have upon pupils still in the grade schools nor how profoundly it would spur their intellectual ambition.

"The enrichment brought to the United States by Italian heritage of many of its citizens was fittingly set forth ten days ago in the words of President Butler of Columbia University at the dedication of the beautiful Casa Italiana presented by citizens of New York of Italian ancestry to Columbia University for the dedication of which the King of Italy and Premier Mussolini sent as representative of the state, its most highly distinguished citizen, Senator Marconi. You will remember that building was created at a cost of \$315,000 by those who in the words of Judge Freschi 'dedicated this temple of old ideals and learning and gave it to a New World of progress and happiness'. The idea of this gift originated with a student of Columbia University of Italian descent in 1920. Individual contributions of the donors have ranged from twenty-five cents to \$25,000. In opening the exercises, Dr. Butler referred to the establishment by Columbus of the first relations between Italy and the civilization of North America on the same day of the year 435 years earlier and added these words:

"The relations between Italy and the America that we now know began then at the very moment of the birth of modern historic civilization of this continent and has continued from that day to this.

"We are here at the end of this period of 435 years to mark the establishment of a new and most powerful and most significant link between everything for which the name Rome stands, everything for which the name of Italy stands, everything for which we stand, for which we hope and wish our nation to stand in the time to come'.

"He then said Columbia University had its beginning in the University of Bologna 800 years ago when students from every country came and organized themselves into national units, emphasizing the international aspects of learning.

"Here, too", he continued, "we build a ladder upon which to bring our sacrifices of love and of labor that we may more perfectly comprehend the civilization which is Italy, the language, literature, art, science, music and institutional life, thereby not only gaining new strength for ourselves but forging those bonds of friendly co-operation, of good fellowship and of intimate knowledge by which one of these days nations of the earth will be so closely and so understandingly bound together and that no war can ever arise to break and tear them loose".

"Mr. Willis H. Booth, a warm American friend of Premier Mussolini, told us at the beautiful dinner given in New York by the Italy America Society in honor of Senator Marconi and Donna Cristina that he once asked Premier Mussolini on what he based his interesting and novel system.

" 'The character of the Italian people', was the instantaneous reply. I myself, have a private system relating to Italian people and citizens of Italian extraction in our state. Like Premier Mussolini's my system of admiration and affection for the people of Italian heritage is based upon the character of the Italian people".

ROYAL WEDDING

In the city of Naples on Saturday, November Fifth, Princess Anne of France, daughter of the Bourbon, pretender to the French throne, became the bride of Prince Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Apulia. Their wedding, celebrated with legendary pomp and ceremony, was attended by royalty from a score of thrones. King Victor Emanuel of Italy and King Alfonso of Spain headed an imposing list which included representatives of royal blood from every European court excepting those of Great Britain and Roumania; these last being in mourning.

At precisely ten o'clock Saturday morning the bridal procession set forth in mediaeval splendor from the royal palace at Capodimonte (residence of the bridegroom's father, the Duke d'Aosta), and drove through the streets of the city to the royal palace of San Ferdinando in Naples, where the civil wedding was performed. The tapestried loveliness of the palace as it had been adorned for this occasion was only matched by the beauty of the Church of San Francesco di Paola, decorated in crimson damask and gold for the religious ceremony. The brilliant cortège, with Princess Anne and Prince Amedeo at its head, moved on foot from royal palace to church. The plaza across which it passed was resplendent with rich tapestries and velvet carpets. In the church itself heavily gilded thrones at either side of the altar awaited the royal guests, gold-embroidered hassocks lay before the altar rail, floors and walls were regal with crimson and gold, brilliant under the lights. When the wedding ceremony was completed the cortège took form again and returned to the royal palace. There, in two halls, luncheon was served to all the guests.

Princess Anne of France is the daughter of the Duke of Guise. She was born twenty-one years ago in the ancient castle of "Nouvion en Terrace" near that town of Guise from which her family

derives its name. A large part of her youth was spent on her family's great estates in Morocco, where she aided in the work of colonization and at the same time pursued her education under the guidance of private tutors.

Her young husband, Amedeo of Savoy, is Duke of Apulia and son of the Duke d'Aosta. For his conduct in the war he is greatly admired and loved by his countrymen who see in him the perfect type of the blue-blooded hero. They respect him for having plunged into the front-line trenches without even for a moment considering the protection his rank might have gained him. In June 1915, when he was scarcely more than seventeen years of age, he entered a regiment of mounted artillery as a volunteer. Three months later he was transferred to a regiment of field artillery and in this he served steadily until 1918, advancing rapidly in command. In July 1917 he attained captain's rank. He was decorated three times during these years for notable military achievements. At the close of the war the young Amedeo followed his uncle, the Duke of the Abruzzi, on a scientific expedition into Africa. In 1920 he resumed active military service and in 1925, now a colonel in rank, went to Tripoli to command the garrison of Buerat El Houn.

In accordance with an ancient Italian custom the Duke and Duchess of Apulia will spend part of their honeymoon at the royal palace at Capodimonte. Later they will return to Africa, planning to make their home in Tripoli.

VOLTA COMMEMORATED IN SAN FRANCISCO

On November 4th, at the San Francisco Engineers' Club the San Francisco Branch of the Italy America Society, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers of San Francisco celebrated the first centenary of Alessandro Volta with a commemoration of the great Italian scientist. Mr. Francis B. Loomis presided, and Mr. Thomas Arthur Rickard introduced the speakers; Mr. Sylvester Andriano, who spoke of "*Volta, the Man*", Mr. Charles Linus Cory of the University of San Francisco, whose subject was "*Volta, the Scientist*" and Robert Eckles Swain of Stanford University, who read a paper entitled "*A Century after Volta*". Messages of the Volta Memorial Committee of New York were read by Mr. Rickard.

The members of the Committee were Francis B. Loomis, Chairman, Luigi Sillitti, Royal Italian Consul General, William Wallace Campbell, Charles Linus Cory, Paul Milton Downing, Robert Anderson Grant, Charles Washington Merrill, Michael Maurice O' Shaughnessy, Ettore Patrizi, Armando Pedrini, Thomas Arthur Rickard, Harris Joseph Ryan, Paul Shoup and Ray Lyman Wilbur.

NEWS ITEMS

New Public Works in Italy

The fifth anniversary of the Fascist March on Rome was celebrated on October thirtieth in Italy with the dedication of important public works including six railroads, eighty-five roads, sixty bridges, fifty irrigation plants, seventy-two aqueducts, one hundred and twenty schools, twenty-five parks, and gardens, thirty-nine public buildings, fourteen workmen's dwellings, and twenty-one hospitals, orphans' homes and poor people's shelters. Other important works which will be completed next year, were begun.

The most important works completed during the present year and dedicated on October thirtieth are the new Rome-Naples railroad, which brings Naples within less than three hours distance from the capital, the new automobile speedway from Milan to Bergamo and the first trunk of the proposed speedway from Milan to Venice.

Among the works begun on October thirtieth there are the vehicular tunnel under the capitol and the new automobile road from Rome to Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber.

The new Italian Consul in New York

The Italy America Society extends a cordial welcome to the new Italian Consul General in New York, Comm. Emanuele Grazzi, who arrived in this city on October twenty-fifth and took possession of his office at once. In a brief statement given to the Italian newspapers he offered his greeting to his fellow-countrymen in America.

Comm. Grazzi, who is the youngest Italian Consul General in service, was born in Florence in 1891 and graduated in law in the University of Pisa. He entered the consular service in 1912 and during the World War, as an officer of artillery, received two war crosses.

At the end of the War he was given several missions which brought him to Helsingfors and Berlin. Before coming to New York, he was Consul General in Toulouse, France.

Comm. Grazzi is an accomplished linguist; among others he speaks English fluently.

Old Italian Documents given to Harvard Library

Mr. H. G. Selfridge has given to the Harvard Business School Library ninety-eight manuscripts, worth more than \$50,000 containing business records and personal notes of a branch of the Medici family of Florence. The documents are part of a collection purchased by Mr. Selfridge from Marquis Cosimo de Medici and the Marquis Averardo de Medici in London some years ago.

One of the volumes contains material on the commercial activities of the younger branch of the Medici family at about 1340 and a holographic note by Cosimo de Medici. Changing conditions from the medieval to the modern era, especially the transition from Roman to Arabic numerals, are reflected in the documents.

Italian Students in Honor Roll

Dean Charles H. Snow announced that 21 students of the College of Engineering of New York University are named on the honor roll. Among these students are Giuliano Micheli, 1964 East 177th Street, New York, who had 93.1 percent (the highest ranking was 94.6 percent attained by George Taylor, N. Y. C.), Antonio Mauriello of Dover, N. J. with 90.6 percent; Antonio Saguidora 1916 Barnes Avenue, Bronx and Giovanni Vasta, Catherine Slip, N. Y.

Italy is trying "Internal Emigration"

Internal Emigration, that is to say, the shifting of considerable numbers of families from one section of the country to others, is now being tried in Italy with the help of the government. The first experiment began recently when one hundred families from Polesine in Northern Italy were sent to Terralba in the island of Sardinia, where the Societa' delle Bonifiche had prepared lodgings for the newcomers. All these families will devote their labors to cultivating a large tract of land recently drained for agricultural purposes. Three million lire have been spent for this experiment.

Italian Emigration Decreases

Statistics recently compiled in Rome show that during the first six months of the present year, only 134,345 emigrants left Italy. This is a decrease of fifteen percent in comparison with the same period of the preceding year. In the same six months 67,603 emigrants returned to Italy while in the year 1926, the number was considerably larger. The decrease in repatriation has been about twenty-six percent.

The Exposition of Turin

From April 21st to October 30th 1928 there will be in Turin, Italy, an important exposition in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Emanuele Filiberto of Savoy and of the tenth anniversary of the Allied Victory in the World War.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Aosta, is the President of this exposition which will consist of the following sections:

- I — Historical Exposition concerning the history of the House of Savoy, and of the Victory in the Great War.

- II — Exposition of Silks and Dress Goods.
- III — Exposition of Chemical Industries.
- IV — Agricultural Exposition.
- V — Food Products Exposition.
- VI — Colonial Exposition.
- VII — Exposition of Social Cooperation, Mutual Benefit and Insurance.
- VIII — Art Exposition.

Of these Sections, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th will have an international character.

The **SILK EXPOSITION** will be under the headings of Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching, Printing, Seasoning and Machinery in action.

The **EXPOSITION OF CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES** will exhibit all machinery, apparatus and instruments intended for use in any branch of these industries.

The **AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION** will be under the headings of: Agricultural Machinery, Horticulture (including fruit and flower culture), Medicinal Plants, Forestry, Landscape, Mountainous Plants, Hunting, Fishing and Apiculture,

Applications for admission must be made not later than December 31st 1927 to the Executive Committee, Via Carlo Alberto 24 — Turin (102).

ITALIAN ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Italian Savings Bank

According to the announcement published in the last Bulletin the Society had started a Survey in order to acquaint all members with the most important activities fostered by citizens of Italian extraction in Greater New York.

On November ninth a visit was made to the Italian Chamber of Commerce and the Italian Savings Bank in the beautiful modern building which stands on Cleveland Square. In the next Bulletin, Mr. Alberto Bonaschi will briefly describe the activities of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Pasquale Simonelli who kindly conducted the Committee in a visit through the Bank of which he is President sent a most interesting report to the Society of which the principal items are as follows:

The Italian Savings Bank was founded by Comm. Joseph Francolini in 1896 who was its President until his death in 1920.

It was the first State controlled savings depository designed to meet the needs of the citizens and residents of Italian descent, and is directed by a Board of Trustees, the membership of which is

representative of both the Italian community for which it was created and the American city in which it operates.

On January first 1897 it had 340 depositors with deposits worth \$21,478.63, on the first of July of the year 1925, the depositors were 31,637 and the deposits \$24,627,852.70. From the start the Bank has regularly paid its depositors the customary dividend. The reserve fund has increased annually and in July 1925 there was a surplus of \$2,482,435.97.

At the present time the amount of deposits is \$31,000,000 due to 35,000 depositors. Besides its material success the Bank has had an active part in the social and educational life of the Italian Community. It encouraged home and investment building activities, during the war it sold over eight million dollars worth of Liberty Bonds, it rendered personal service, advice and information to depositors and encouraged thrift in both school and family, and by wise investments and the use of safe deposit vaults it offered protection for the hard earned savings of the Italian community.

In 1896 a modest corner store at 48 Spring Street met its needs, and it now occupies two floors and the vaults of its own twelve story bank and office building built at a cost of \$1,500,000 which is in itself a monument to the thrift and stability of the Italian community which it serves and from which it draws its chief source of support.

The new Gallo Theatre

On Monday night, November seventh, the San Carlo Grand Opera Company opened its annual New York season at the new Gallo Theatre in West 54th Street. The inaugural opera was Puccini's *La Boheme*, with Myrna Sharlow, (formerly of the Chicago Opera Company) as "Mimi", and Ethel Fox, a newly-acquired lyric soprano, as "Musetta". The other important roles in the opera were sung by Franco Tafuro, Mario Valle and Giuseppe Interrante. Carlo Peroni conducted.

Mr. Gallo's handsome new opera house accomodates 1300 people in its spacious auditorium. The decorations, devised in Renaissance style, proved most dazzling to first-night spectators. Luxurious draperies of blue, rose and old gold are impressively set off by the light of many brilliant candelabrae. There is a lobby in colored marble profusely adorned with bronze-framed mirrors. The foyer walls are hung with Gobelin tapestries and floors are covered with rich oriental rugs. For the opera-goer there is no lack of diversion during entr'actes. He may choose his favorite among the vast number of salons, promenades and smoking room Mr. Gallo has put at his disposal, or may, if he prefers, stop in the auditorium itself to examine the panels and decorations made for the Gallo Theatre by the Italian painter, Achille Battistini.

ART NOTES

Memorial Exhibition for Edward Michael McKey

An exhibition of paintings by Edward Michael McKey will be held in the beginning of December in the exhibition rooms at 385 Madison Avenue (46th Street) which Mr. Eugene Orsenigo has graciously offered.

The purpose of the exhibition will be to honor the memory of an American Artist who was a member of first Permanent Commission of the American Red Cross in Italy, and in the accomplishment of his duty lost his life.

The opening will be under the auspices of the Italy America Society, and invitations will be sent to all members.

Paintings by Luigi Lucioni

A young artist of Italian extraction who has been a student at the Tiffany Foundation held his first one man exhibition at the Ferrargil Galleries during the latter part of October.

Luigi Lucioni was born in Italy twenty-six years ago and came with his parents to this country when yet a small boy. He received his artistic education in this country and his work was noted by art critics and students at the exhibition held at the Tiffany Foundation two years ago.

The twenty-five canvasses and the etchings displayed at the Ferrargil Galleries show not only a remarkable progress on his previous work, but great promise for the future. His painting is direct and simple, while returning to the oldest Italian tradition, details and form are rendered with great accuracy. The portrait in black, and the still life called Gentile Bellini Print were very generally admired, and numerous sales witnessed the approval of the public.

Drawings of Gennaro Favai to be seen in December

The pen and ink drawings by Gennaro Favai which were included in the exhibition of Black and White were among the first to be sold in New York were the Venetian artist has many friends. He now writes that an exhibition of his will take place during the month of December, according to arrangements made by Mr. Cortlandt Bishop. The collection will be particularly descriptive of those regions of Italy in which the oriental influence has left its trace on a great many buildings, some of which are likely to disappear.

Among American collectors who own drawings by Gennaro Favai are Chester Aldrich, Walter Rosen, Mrs. William F. Gibbs, Miss M. Patterson, Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher, Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Antonio Guarino Exhibition

Antonio Guarino was born in Italy but received his artistic education in the United States where he has lived most of his life becoming an American citizen. He has now resided for two years abroad and has sent back a collection of around 100 colored monotypes which were exhibited at the Savoy Plaza the arrangements being made by Mrs. Guarino.

Italian coloring, modern and very able technique make the exhibit well worth a visit. Besides a variety of landscapes, there are some figures, and still life studies. The portrait of a dancer, reminiscent of French impressionism is particularly pleasing.

ITALY AMERICA SOCIETY NEWS ITEMS

A Lecture on Bernini

Saturday, November 19th, at 4 P. M. Henry Burchell, Secretary of the Italy America Society delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue and 82nd Street, an illustrated lecture on "Bernini and The Decorative Art of The Seventeenth Century". Mr. Burchell spoke in the Lecture Hall of the Museum.

The Death of Secondo Guasti

The Italy America Society extends expressions of sympathy to Mrs. Guasti and to Mr. and Mrs. Secondo Guasti, Jr. for the death of their respective husband and father.

Mr. Guasti was a native of Piedmont and came to America at the age of twenty-three. Before settling in Los Angeles he spent some time in Mexico City and his early American experience was full of interesting incidents which he loved to recall. His untiring energy and his faith in the future of Southern California made him enter into a great agricultural venture in which he proved eminently successful. He was President of the Italian Vineyard Company which acquired 5700 acres of desert land and turned them into one of the most prosperous vineyards in the world.

ITALIANA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.
Director

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to the Life and Letters of Old Rome and New Italy. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion. American and British publishers should have books in our hands not later than the first of the month, in order that they may be noted in the issue published on the 15th of the month.

Letters from every part of the country and an always increasing number from foreign countries reach the ITALIANA workshop each month, and there comes a continuous flow of book reviews, book catalogues, magazines, books and publishers announcements. About one hundred American and British book reviews are checked each month and by listing all important material as recorded by the current publications, we endeavor to give to those interested in Italy a concise record of the literature on the subject.

The Nobel Prize for Literature

An Italian writer, Grazia Deledda is the second woman to have received the most sought after prize for literature. In the "World" for Monday, November 7th, Harry Hansen devotes most of his column in "The First Reader" to Grazia Deledda.

The "Guida Bibliografica" lists twenty three novels, several short stories and one drama from this author, who revealed the people and customs of her native Sardinia to a fast growing public. The writings of Grazia Deledda have long been popular in Italy, and had a cordial reception in France; they are comparatively little known in America — *Ashes* (Cenere) and *Reeds in the Wind* (Canne al Vento) were the first translations published in this country in

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1910. One of the latest books *La Madre* was translated as *The Mother* and published by Macmillan & Company in 1923.

The Italian Bibliography

For fifteen months we have been at work on the *Italiana Bibliography of Books in the English Language Relating to Italy* — a record of twelve hundred and seven volumes covering every important subject in a wide field. Esther Hodgman, the Librarian at Brookside, has given unstintingly of her time and energy, so that the bibliography, the first of its kind ever published, will be ready for distributing in December. The price of the Bibliography will be one dollar.

Italiana Reprints

Favorite poems by Shelley, Keats, Longfellow, choice bits of prose writing, relating to Italy, can be secured from the Italian Literary Guide Service on two page leaflets made to fit the familiar loose leaf pocket size notebook.

The Italiana Evenings

The second series of *Italiana Evenings* commenced auspiciously on Friday, November fourth. Those interested met at the Leonard Studio in the Steinway Building at 8.15. Mrs. Josephine Beach was hostess for the evening and outlined the purpose of the meetings.

Mr. Huntington read a brief paper depicting the life of Shelley and his wife during their many wanderings in Italy. Professor Walter Edwin Peck, author of the latest and undoubtedly most important work on the "Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley" was the guest of honor, and supplemented Mr. Huntington's paper with a brief discussion on "The Pursuit of Shelleyana in Italy". Two of Shelley's poems have been set to music and were part of the musical program arranged by Miss Edith Nichols.

William Roscoe Thayer will be the subject of the next meeting which will take on December second.

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

I. — PHILOSOPHY

CARR, H. WILDEN, "THE PHILOSOPHY OF BENEDETTO CROCE, THE PROBLEM OF ART AND HISTORY".
New York, The Macmillan Company, \$3.50.

II. — ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Those interested in following the current economic situation in Italy will find useful material in the following publications:

THE LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE SERVICE REPORTS.

London, The London School of Economics.
Houghton Street, Aldwych, London W. C. 2.

INDICI DEL MOVIMENTO ECONOMICO ITALIANO.

Padua, Institute of Statistic of The University of Padua and Rome,
Institute of Economic Statistics and Economic Politics of the University of Rome.

Also consult current issues of the following publications:

"COMMERCE REPORTS". Washington, D. C.

"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.

"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE", N. Y. C.

"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all large libraries.

FOR CURRENT BOOKS IN ALL LANGUAGES DEALING WITH INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS the reader is referred to the issues of "FOREIGN AFFAIRS". Each issue of this quarterly publication contains a bibliography of "RECENT BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS".

BORDEAUX, MADAME VAHDAH JEANNE, "BENITO MUSSOLINI — THE MAN".

New York, Doran.

Madame Vahdah Jeanne Bordeaux was living in Italy during the time of the Socialist regime and saw the rise of Fascism and its necessity. She has written a big volume on her hero which is well illustrated and easy to read. The following quotation from a speech of Signor Mussolini to his followers reveals a side of him that is not generally understood in England. "Cure yourselves of me! The idea does not die with the passing of man. It is divine and immortal. The approbation that comes to us in our work is determined by the fact that Fascism is a spiritual force".

DAVIDSOHN, ROBERT, "MANY SIDED PICTURES OF FLORENCE".

The book in large part is based on manuscript sources and is rich in interest. Dr. Davidsohn presents a full and many sided picture of Florence, its people, its streets, its homes, its occupations and amusements, as well as of its religious, educational, and economic life. The work is a monumental one that should long serve as a quarry of information for students.

FOX, SIR FRANK, "ITALY TO-DAY".

New York, Dodd Mead & Company.

Italy, the new, vital, aggressive Italy, is Sir Frank Fox's theme in this book. Is Mussolini an accident or the expression of a true national awakening? That is the chief question he discusses, and he bases his inquiry on a close study of the industrial conditions and the political and social thought of Italy in 1927.

GAY, H. NELSON, "STRENUOUS ITALY": *Solving a Perilous Problem.*
Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co. \$3.00.

In the present state of conflicting opinion, prejudice, and misinformation concerning the rule of Fascism and "Il Duce" in Italy, it is of great moment to bring to the American public a book so soundly based so wisely interpretative, and so shrewd and discriminating as this one by Mr. Nelson Gay. Mr. Gay, an American long resident in Italy and possessing the best existing library upon Italian history of the Nineteenth Century, has been greatly distinguished by recognition accorded his deep and peculiar knowledge of modern Italian affairs.

STRENUOUS ITALY deals with the remarkable growth of the country during the past sixty-six years, the grave problems that confront her, and her needs for colonial expansion. It brings out also the economic conditions of Fascism. (It is a forceful volume intended for the general reader, and covering ground covered by no volume previously published in any language).

HERENDEEN, ANNE, "DONNA MUSSOLINI LIVES IN THE SHADOW"
New York Times Magazine, October 30th, 1927.

LION, ALINE, "THE PEDIGREE OF FASCISM".

London, Sheed & Ward, 10/6.

A popular Essay on the Western Philosophy of Politics.

Miss Lion has spent several years studying in Italy where she obtained a doctorate in Philosophy. Her thesis discussed the contemporary Italian Philosophical School and the writings of Croce and Gentile.

MACLEAN, H. B. "ITALY'S MONETARY POLICY".

Trade information Bulletin No. 512, published by United States Department of Commerce.

MARCOSSON, ISAAC F., "ITALY STANDS PAT".

Saturday Evening Post, October 29th, 1927.

After having reviewed conditions and interviewed statesmen in almost every European nation, Mr. Marcossion reached Italy and gives the many readers of America's most popular weekly a brilliant picture of what he saw, of what has been accomplished. The article ends with an interview with Premier Mussolini who outlined the purpose and aim of the principal reforms.

NEWMAN, MAJOR E. W. POLSON, "THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ITS PROBLEMS".

London, Philpot, 15/.

A first hand study of the clash of international interests and aspirations in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, the political storm centre of the next few years.

PUCCI, ENRICO, "THE ROMAN QUESTION AGAIN".

Commonweal Oct. 12, 1927, P. 546-7.

"In view of recent despatches from Rome calling attention to the relations between the Vatican and the Fascist government, the article which follows is particularly timely and interesting. Monsignor Enrico Pucci, the author, writes with authority, as the accredited liaison officer between the Holy See and the press of the world. If, as a recent radiogram to the New York Herald Tribune asserts, there are indications that "a delicate point is rapidly being reached" in the relations between the Pope and Signor Mussolini on the Roman Question, Monsignor Pucci should be among the first to recognize such symptoms. His article gives definite information concerning the attitude of Pope Benedict XV on this much-discussed question, and a very clear intimation of the manner in which it is regarded by the present Supreme Pontiff".

SALVEMINI, GAETANO, "THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP".

I Volume.

English Edition — Jonathan Cape.

With a preface by Ramsay Muir.

SELDES, GEORGE, "THE TRUTH ABOUT FASCIST CENSORSHIP".

Harpers, November, 1927.

The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune relates how after being forced out of Russia he was asked to leave Rome, and how, according to his views and experience the Fascist press censorship functions.

WILSON, P. W., "ITALY STIRRED AGAIN BY THE 'ROMAN QUESTION'".

London Times, October 23, 1927.

— "MR. SHAW AND MUSSOLINI".

Nation and Athenaeum, October 22, 1927, P. 100 - 7.

III. — FINE ARTS

ANDERSON, WILLIAM J., "THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY".

London, Batsford, 21/.

A general view for the use of students and others, 5th edition.

EARIE, MAY, "PAOLO STROZZI, PAINTER".

London, Chapman & Hall, 5/.

OFFNER, RICHARD, "ITALIAN PRIMITIVES AT YALE UNIVERSITY": *Comment and Revisions*.

New Haven: Yale University Press. 1927. \$12.00 Net.

This very handsome quarto is a very elaborate appreciation and commentary on the primitive Italian pictures in the Jarves collection.

TAYLOR, RICHEL ANNAND, "LEONARDO THE FLORENTINE".

London, The Richards Press Ltd. 31/6.

IV. — LITERATURE

CLARK, CHARLES UPSON, "ITALIAN LESSONS AND READINGS".

London, Harrap. 5/-.

FARJEON, ELEANOR, "ITALIAN PEEPSHOW AND OTHER TALES".

N. Y. Stokes, \$2.50.

Italian folk and fairy tales for children.

Miss Farjeon is one of a small and happily talented group of English writers for children. In the first and longer part of the book she recalls a visit she once paid up in Fiesole, high above the city of Florence. It tells not only of pleasant family happenings in old villas and old olive gardens, looking down upon bells and towers, but these memories suggest to Miss Farjeon a number of magic-make-believe stories, full of originality and a twinkling humor.

FURST, HENRY, "A THEATRE IN A ROMAN BATH".

Spectator, Oct. 1, 1927, P. 496-7.

GRAGG, FLORENCE ALDEN, ed., "LATIN WRITINGS OF THE ITALIAN HUMANISTS".

N. Y. Scribner, \$2.50.

LIVINGSTON, ARTHUR, "TURIN AS A LITERARY CENTER".

N. Y. Herald-Tribune, Oct. 23, 1927.

In this article, Dr. Livingston reviews the two most recent novels of Annie Vivanti and gives a vivid picture of the literary life of Turin which seemed to undergo a revival during the life of the writer Enrico Thovez, whose work was continued by a group of younger men

who until recently centered around a review "The Rivoluzione Liberale" and have now organized a literary monthly called "Baretti". The New York Herald "BOOKS" supplement will carry Arthur Livingston's articles on Italian books as a regular feature.

MACHIAVELLI, NICOLÒ, "MANDRAGOLA".

The Maculay Company.

Translated by Stark Young.

Stark Young has made an English translation, the first ever made, we are told, of Machiavelli's comedy "Mandragola" of which Voltaire said: "It is worth more than all the comedies of Aristophanes".

The comedy is founded on the legend of the Mandragola, a mythical herb alleged to resemble the structure of the human body.

Possession of this herb was believed to give one eternal youth and love. Pope Leo X is said to have been so charmed by the wit and brilliance of this comedy that he ordered a theatre to be erected to enable the Roman populace to enjoy the hilarious satire.

When "Mandragola" was produced in Milan three and a half centuries later, the ladies in the audiences had to wear masks.

NEWDIGATE, B. H., "BODONI".

London Mercury, October 1927, p. 644-5.

PIRANDELLO, LUIGI, "EACH IN HIS OWN WAY" AND TWO OTHER PLAYS".

New York: III edition, E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.00.

Translated by Arthur Livingston.

RUSSO, JOSEPH LOUIS, "PRACTICAL ITALIAN GRAMMAR".

N. Y., Heath (Modern Language Series).

TROLLOPE, T. ADOLPHUS, "VICTORIAN AUTHORS AT FLORENCE (1860-1871)" "More Books".

Boston Public Library, July 1927.

— "WINCKELMANN IN ROME".

London Times Literary Supplement, Sept. 15, 1927.

An account of the life of Johann Joachim Winckelmann.

V. — HISTORY

BRINTON, SELWIN, "THE GONZAGA LORDS OF MANTUA".

London, Methuen, 15/.

Mr. Selwyn Brinton is one of those writers — happily their number is increasing — who can clothe the dry bones of history with living reality. Few novels are more fascinating than "The Gonzaga — Lords of Mantua"; and yet we feel that Mr. Brinton, a true scholar, never sacrifices fact to picturesque-news. His account of life in Mantua under the great Gonzaga dynasty, which kept that city for four centuries in the foreground not only of humanism but of Italian history, is as full of original research and sound learning as it is rich in descriptive colour.

CANAVAN, J. E., "NICOLÒ MACHIAVELLI".

STUDIES. An Irish quarterly Review.

Vol. Xvi. No. 63, September 1927.

TREVELYAN, G. M., "A HISTORY OF ITALY".

London, Bems, -/6.

WALSH, J. J., "THE VOLTA CENTENARY."

Commonweal, Sept. 28, 1927.

"They are celebrating in Italy this September the hundredth anniversary of the death of Volta, the inventor of the voltaic pile, the first continuous source of electricity ever devised. The event brought together scientists from all parts of the world to unite in tribute to the distinguished Italian who, more than any other, initiated the modern electrical era. Meetings in the interest of pure and applied science have been announced, telegraphic conferences are arranged, and the meeting of the International Electro-Technical Commission is to be a part of the anniversary program. This is as it should be for Volta's invention was no happy accident but the result of serious studies in physical science over many years".

VI. — DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

ALLEN, H. W., "ITALY FROM END TO END" with a map.

Dodd, Mead & Company.

A book which bridges over the gap between past and present day Italy. In this book the author outlines a method of sightseeing which will give to a tour in Italy exceptional significance and delight.

ANSON, P. F., "THE PILGRIM'S GUIDE TO FRANCISCAN ITALY".

London, Sands. 6/-.

With maps and plans and illustrations by the author.

BENNETT, ARNOLD, "FLORENTINE JOURNAL".

The Bookman, November 1927.

The private diary of the famous novelist while on vacation in Italy.

BERKELEY, CLARA, "SOME ROMAN MONUMENTS IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY".

London, Sheed and Ward. 18s. N. two volumes.

Miss Berkeley belongs to the honourable company of those who have felt the spell of Rome and have found their own way of accounting for it. Miss Berkeley's way is strictly historical. She interprets the monuments by going to literary records of their origin and purpose, and her book is largely composed of appropriate extracts.

CANZIANI, ESTELLA, "THROUGH THE APENNINES TO THE LAND OF THE ABRUZZI".

Cambridge, England, W. Heffer.

The author's descriptions and impressions are illustrated in colour and black and white from her own paintings and drawings. The same artist has illustrated a simple history of St. Francis of Assisi, entitled "THE LORD'S MINSTREL" by Caroline M. Duncan Jones, also announced by Messrs Heffer.

COLETT, LEON W., "THE STRUCTURE OF THE ALPS".

London, Edward Arnold & Co. 16. net.

This book will introduce a new and fascinating element into the visit of the Alpine tourist who includes it in his luggage.

CYRIAX, TONE, "AMONG ITALIAN PEASANTS".

London, Collins 6s. Net.

With an introduction by Muirhead Bone.

FORMILLI, C. T. G., "STONES OF ITALY".

London, A. & C. Black. 20/-.

32 full page illustrations in colour by the Author.

GAUTHIEZ, P., "FLORENCE, THE PICTURES GUIDES".

Boston, Medici Society.

MAUCLAIR, CAMILLE, "FLORENCE".

Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5.00.

Camille Maclair has set down an appreciation of the Tuscan city which is alive in every paragraph, crammed with discernment and flavored with Gallic culture.

REYNOLDS-BALL, E. A., "UNKNOWN ITALY" PIEDMONT AND THE PIEDMONTESE.

London, Domy. 10/6.

SLAUGHTER, GERTRUDE, "HEIRS OF OLD VENICE".

New Haven, Yale University Press.

A series of sketches of modern Venice against a background of the older city.

WHARTON, MRS. EDITH NEWBOLD JONES, "ITALIAN BACKGROUNDS".

N. Y. Scribner. \$3.50.

Illustrated by E. C. Peixotto.

ITALIAN WORKS

CURRENT REVIEWS

"GERARCHIA".

Political Review directed by Benito Mussolini. The September issue is devoted to the "VENEZIA GIULIA" and contains articles by experts. One of the articles is by General Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian Army during the world war.

"RASSEGNA ITALIANA".

This monthly review of Tommaso Sillani (Piazza Miglianelli 25, Roma) published in its September number articles by the Editor, Marcello Taddei, (posthumous), Achille Crespi, Corrado Masi, and others on important topics.

SOCIOLOGY

CIOFFI, ALFREDO, "ORGANIZZAZIONE SINDACALE E RAPPORTI COLLETTIVI DI LAVORO NELLA LEGISLAZIONE ITALIANA"

Ulrico Hoepli, Milano, Lire 45.

EINAUDI, LUIGI, "LA GUERRA E IL SISTEMA TRIBUTARIO ITALIANO".

New Haven, Conn. Yale University Press.

A study of Italian taxation and the World War.

GRAY, EZIO M., "IL PENSIERO DI BENITO MUSSOLINI".

Edizioni "Alpes", Milano. Lire 11.

GUILICI, BRENETTO, "L'EVOLUZIONE FINANZIARIA DEL POPOLO EBRAICO".

L. Cappelli, Bologna. Lire 15.

— "IL GRAN CONSIGLIO NEI PRIMI CINQUE ANNI DELL'ERA FASCISTA".

Published by the Partito Nazionale Fascista, Roma. Lire 20.

A record of the activities of the guiding body of Fascismo with a preface by Benito Mussolini.

SANTANGELO, DR. ETTORE, "L'ANIMA DEL BAMBINO E LA PRIMIS-
SIMA EDUCAZIONE MORALE. I BAMBINI NERVOSI".
E. Santangelo, Via Brydone, 3, Palermo.
A book for mothers.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, LITERATURE, TRAVEL

ANTONINI, GIACOMO, "IL TEATRO CONTEMPORANEO IN ITALIA".
Milan: Edizioni Corbaccio.

London: Truslove and Hanson. Lire 12.

The contemporary Italian theatre means for most of us Pirandello;
and the justification, or rather, the interest of this book to an English
reader lies in the account of the stage which has given him birth.

BERTONELLI, FRANCESCO, "IL PROBLEMA COLONIALE ITALIANO".
Firenze, R. Bemporad e Figlio. Lire 5.

BINDONI, GIUSEPPE, "LA CRONOLOGIA DEI PROMESSI SPOSI".
Milano, Antonio Vallardi, Lire 6.

CAU, GIOVANNI, "ALESSANDRO VOLTA: L'UOMO, LA SUA SCIEN-
ZA, IL SUO TEMPO".
Milano, Agnelli Lire 12.

A very interesting and accurate study of the life and works of the
great Italian scientist with a preface by Guglielmo Marconi.

COGNASSO, FRANCESCO, "IL CONTE VERDE".

Torino, Paravia, Lire 20.

A study of the life and times of this ancestor of the present King
of Italy.

DA VERONA, GUIDO, "L'INFERNO DEGLI UOMINI VIVI".

Firenze, R. Bemporad e Figlio. Lire 9.

A novel.

DE BIASI, AGOSTINO, "LA BATTAGLIA DELL'ITALIA NEGLI STATI
UNITI".

The Carroccio Publishing Company, New York, \$2.00.

DI TOCCO, VITTORIO, "IDEALI D'INDIPENDENZA IN ITALIA DU-
RANTE LA PREPONDERANZA SPAGNOLA".

Messina, G. Principato. Lire 25.

— "GUIDA D'ITALIA".

The Touring Club Italiano has published its second book of the year
on Italia Meridionale illustrating Naples and its surroundings.

SOLARI, LUIGI, "MARCONI".

Napoli, Alberto Marano. Lire 25.

The life of the inventor of wireless written by one of his intimate
friends and associates.

SILVA, PIETRO, "IL MEDITERRANEO DALL'UNITA' DI ROMA AL-
L'UNITA' D'ITALIA".

Milano, Mondadori. Lire 40.

VOLPE, GIOACCHINO, "CORSICA".

Milano, Istituto Editoriale Scientifico. Lire 8.

A complete history of the picturesque island.

ZATTOLI, A., "LEOPARDI. STORIA DI UN'ANIMA".

Bari, Laterza. Lire 22.

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RECENT EVENTS IN ITALY

LEGISLATION - *The Corporative State*

The Grand Council of the Fascist Party met on November 10th to discuss the all important items of legislation which will bring about the transformation of Italy from a Parliamentary to a Corporative State. The principles of the reform have been outlined in several speeches and statements of the Minister of Justice, Hon. Alfredo Rocco, and particularly in the article published in the review "Gerarchia" for April 1926.

The relations between capital and labor were established by a law voted in both Parliament and Senate in 1926 (See Trade Bulletins, No. 39, November 1925, No. 41, April 1926, No. 43, June 1926), and while both lockouts and strikes were made illegal, a special tribunal was established for settling disputes arising among employers and employees.

The Government recognizes as National the syndicates incorporated within the structure of the State and whose aims do not conflict with the ideals and aims of the nation as a whole.

From the very beginning it had been stated by both the Hon. Mussolini and Minister Rocco that the organizations representing both capital and labor would be invested with legislative power.

The problem is of so great an entity that it has taken several

months to elaborate a plan which would appear practicable. While it was first suggested to transform part of the Italian Senate into an elective body representing the Corporations, it has been thought wiser to leave the Senate with its present independent status and to transform the Chamber of Deputies.

The Grand Council commissioned the Minister of Justice to prepare the text of a law through which the transformation will be enacted. The law will be based on twelve articles approved at this meetings by the Fascist Council of which the text is as follows:

1. Any system of national representation must be based on the situation actually existing in Italy, and that is: suppression of all political parties outside of the Fascist Party which is functioning as an organ of the Regime; juridical recognition of the organizations representing the productive and economic forces of the nation, which are the syndical and corporative foundation of the State.

2. The syndicalistic organizations, which have been recently organized are as yet insufficiently prepared to take the place of the Fascist Party in the political action of the Regime, and stand alone in the field of national representation. They can only be granted a first step in this direction.

3. The thirteen great economic organizations which include the whole mass of the Italian producers and workers will propose to the Grand Council a certain quota of candidates which will be later fixed.

4. The Grand Council revises these candidates, possibly eliminating some in order to make certain that all possess a sure Fascista faith and represent not only the specific interests — categories which designated them — but the superior interests of the national regime, which are not only economic.

5. The Grand Council will complete with another quota of candidates the list proposed by the Government economic syndicalist organizations. At this point the list loses the fragmentary character it originally possessed, receives a national character and becomes the list which the Fascista Regime presents to the voters.

6. The list, which is above any single category, levelling them all in the single denominator of the Fascisti Party and which disregards all territorial divisions, can only be national. Therefore, the whole territory of the nation is regarded as one single electoral constituency.

7. The right to vote is not conferred on all citizens according to the old democratic system of universal suffrage, but only on those who, by paying their syndicalist dues show they are active elements in the life of the nation, in addition to other categories, not specifically mentioned in the law on collective labor contracts, but which nevertheless are useful to the national collectivity.

8. A symbol will be used for the election of the various members on the National Ticket representing the one National Party.

9. A system will be devised for giving representation to those organizations which, possessing *de facto* recognition, move within the orbit of the Fascista Regime.

10. The number of Deputies will be reduced from 560 to 400.

11. The specific duties of the Chamber will be fixed later.

12. The Senate remains as now composed, except for some reforms relating to its internal regulations.

It is clearly stated in the second article that this is considered a "first step" in the progress of syndicalistic representation (it is to be born in mind that syndicalism in Italy is intended solely as organization of each trade into separate guilds, a system used in the cities of Florence, Pisa, Bologna and Piacenza during the middle ages) and leaves a door open for further advancement that is to say a greater independence in the choice and election of candidates if this first experiment proves successful.

It has been further announced that the present Chamber of Deputies will remain in function throughout the legislation that is until 1929, and it will, as well as the Senate, pass on the law which will bring about so great a transformation in national life.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Fascist Council also examined the progress undergone by the schools following the "Gentile Reform", and indicated that the State examinations would undergo no further modification, and that all schools formally depending from the Ministry of National Economy would be transferred to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

France entered into a treaty of defensive alliance with Jugo Slavia, and while Italy has already made a treaty with Jugo Slavia and solved the stinging Fiume question to the satisfaction of both parties concerned, the new treaty appeared as a hostile act towards Italy who saw in it an alignment of interests in contrast to the Adriatic policy which is all important for the Italian peninsula, of which one side lies along the Adriatic sea and encircles its upper end with the Gulf of Venice and the Istrian peninsula.

The treaty which Italy concluded with Albania was regarded by the Italian as well as the foreign press as a response to the Franco Yugoslav Alliance, but the Italian Government has clearly stated that it is nothing more than a development of the treaty of Tirana and that it is only a defensive policy in line with treaties previously agreed upon and with the long standing claim of the Italian people. It is

in fact well to recall that the independence of Albania was one of the fundamental points made by Italy at the time of the Treaty of London, and that during the war the Italian Government repeatedly stated that Italy called upon her people for so great a sacrifice so as to make safe the Adriatic shores. If after having obtained the possession of the Italian cities of Trieste and Fiume she had still been subject to a southern blockade of the Adriatic, her sacrifice would have been useless. It may be well at this moment to quote from the speech delivered on June 20th, 1917 at the Italian Parliament by the Hon. Sidney Sonnino who was Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs from the beginning of the war to the conclusion of the treaty of Versailles.

"The recent proclamation of the Commander of our troops in Albania, has publicly confirmed the great interest of the Italian Government in the destinies of that valiant country, which are intimately connected, not only with our mandate in the territory of Vallona, but with the general Adriatic policy, which is a vital matter for Italy.

"We stand for the independence of Albania in conformity with the general principles governing our various alliances and which have of recent been so eloquently reaffirmed by the Governments of both the United States and the new liberal Russia.

"In regard to Albania, Italy has nothing but defensive aims directed against any possible interference or insidious plan harbored by other powers. We will guarantee to Albania the right of self government, and we will stand for her interests and in defense of her rights within the assembly of nations".

It may be also useful to recall that the Italian occupation of Vallona and Durazzo made it possible for the Italian Navy with a few separate units of both the French and English Navies to come to the aid of the Serbian Army headed by King Peter. In January of the year 1916, two hundred and fifty thousand persons and ten thousand horses, besides entire cargoes of ammunition and supplies were transported at night, from the coast of Albania to Italian ports.

This salvage of the Serbian army which took place amid the dangers of a stormy sea, well guarded by the submarines of the enemy and which had to cope with many material difficulties such as small and hardly equipped ports, is one of the least known and most brilliant episodes in the Naval history of the war.

For record purposes the text of the treaty between Italy and Albania is hereby given:

"FIRST — All treaties previously concluded between the High Contracting Parties after the admission of Albania to the League of Nations are to be exactly and faithfully observed within the limits established by their texts, so that there shall be sincere and

perfect friendship between the two peoples and the two Governments as well as reciprocal assistance, it being understood that each high contracting party shall defend the interests and advantages of the other with the zeal which it uses in sustaining its own.

SECOND — There shall be an unalterable defensive alliance for twenty years between Albania on the one hand and Italy on the other, which can be denounced during the eighteenth or nineteenth year. If this is not done, the alliance shall be tacitly assumed to be renewed for a similar period. The two high contracting parties shall employ all their care and all their means to guarantee the safety of their States and reciprocal defense to safeguard them against all foreign attacks.

"THIRD — In consequence of the obligations assumed in the previous articles, the two contracting parties shall act in concert for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity. In case one of the contracting parties is threatened with war, unprovoked by itself, the other party shall employ all its most efficacious means not only to prevent hostilities but also to secure just satisfaction for the threatened party

"FOURTH — When all means of conciliation shall have been exhausted, each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself to follow the fate of the other, placing at the disposal of its ally all resources be they military, financial, or of any other nature apt to contribute toward victory in the conflict provided, however, that such contribution shall be asked for by the threatened party.

"FIFTH — In the event of the hypothesis set down in Article 4, the two High Contracting Parties bind themselves not to conclude or begin negotiations for a peace, armistice or truce, except by common accord.

"SIXTH — The present treaty is signed in four texts, of which two Italian and two Albanian are equally valid.

"SEVENTH — The present treaty shall be ratified and then registered with the League of Nations. It shall be ratified in Rome".

The treaty was signed by Ugo Sola, Italian Minister of Tirana, and Ilias Vrioni, Albanian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The treaty is accompanied by two letters, one signed by Signor Sola and the other by M. Vrioni, each containing the following passage, which forms an integral part of the treaty:

"In the event that — all efforts for avoiding by conciliation the threat by a third State against one of the two allied States having proved unavailing — the latter should be subjected to unprovoked attack, rendering necessary a demand for the help of its ally in defense of the attacked party, the Command-in-Chief of the allied forces shall be entrusted in Albania to the Commander-in-Chief of the Albanian forces, in Italy to the Commander in Chief

of the Italian forces. After peace has been signed the allied forces which have come to the assistance of the other State must be repatriated at the end on a term fixed for them by the Commander in Chief under whose orders they have acted in the allied territory".

I. d. R.

HOMAGE TO "IL POVERELLO"

On Tuesday, November 22nd, the huge Civic Auditorium of San Francisco was the scene of a most impressive celebration in honor of the seventh centenary of St. Francis of Assisi. Under the leadership of the Italy America Society (San Francisco Branch) and more especially of Umberto Olivieri, Secretary of the Executive Committee, the "little poor man" of Assisi was offered the full homage of the Pacific seacoast city that bears his name and acknowledges him its patron saint. The great Auditorium and all its galleries were crowded with eager spectators, while throngs of people who could not find seats stood at the sides to witness the ceremonies devised in the good Saint's honor and commemoration. These began with the singing of *Exultabunt Sancti* by a chorus of Franciscan monks. Ex-senator James Phelan, as President of the Executive Committee, delivered the first of a series of addresses. He spoke of St. Francis' importance in the history of California, describing the part played by friars of his order in the early civilization of the country. Following Ex-senator Phelan James Ralph and the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon addressed the audience. Then after the singing of excerpts from *Rienzi* by the Municipal Chorus, Brother Leo of the College of St. Mary spoke eloquently on the city of Assisi and its gentle, lovable son. Nothing less than an ovation was accorded him as he left the platform. He had succeeded in evoking, for all those who heard him, a very vivid image of the Little Saint, his great devotion and his sympathy. Brother Leo's address was followed by a rendition of Wetzel's *Assisi* by the San Francisco Symphonic Orchestra. Next, announcement was made of the prize awards to San Francisco schoolgirls and schoolboys for competition-winning essays on St. Francis. Dean Paul Cadman of the University of California offered one more tribute to St. Francis, and the Rt. Rev. Edward Parsons, Bishop of the Protestant churches, concluded the series of speeches. Archbishop Hanna now mounted the platform and, after a brief greeting, pronounced St. Francis' benediction upon the populace: "Che Dio abbia pietà di noi e che ci assista. Che ci illumini e che ci dia pace. Amen". The chanting of a Gregorian hymn by the Franciscan choir closed the day's ceremonies.

For this commemoration with its renewal and diffusion of respect and veneration for the "little poor man" of Assisi no small

measure of thanks is due to Umberto Olivieri, Secretary of the Executive Committee, under whose guidance and through whose inspiration and enthusiastic efforts the whole celebration was made possible, and to former Senator Phelan whose assistance was invaluable. It was moving and impressive to see how the whole city of San Francisco thronged to join in honoring its patron saint. Interest in St. Francis was re-awakened on all sides; the Italy America Society has received many communications expressing interest and desire to co-operate in the fulfillment of Mr. Olivieri's plan to erect a monument to St. Francis on one of San Francisco's hills, overlooking the Golden Gate.

Members of the centennial Commemorative Committee were as follows: James Phelan, Chairman; Frederick Clampett, Executive Vice-Chairman; Francis Loomis, President of the Italy America Society, Vice-Chairman; Milton Esberg, Vice-Chairman; Leon Bocqueraz, Treasurer; Umberto Olivieri, Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS

An Italian Broadcasting Station

On Wednesday evening, November ninth, Governor Smith, the Italian Consul General Comm. Grazi, District Attorney Banton, Justice Mancuso, Father Silipigni of the Church of Our Lady of Loreto and numerous other prominent American and Italians, were present at the opening of the first Italian Broadcasting Station, operated by the Italian Educational Broadcasting Company and the *Corriere d'America*, the Italian Daily. The studio of the new broadcasting station — WCDA — is on the twelfth floor of the Italian Savings Bank building at Spring and Lafayette Streets. The program was inaugurated by Governor Smith who praised the Italians declaring that "no people have made greater contributions to the upbuilding of America, considering their numbers".

Other speakers were the Italian Consul, District Attorney Banton and Monsignor Silipigni. Senator Marconi, accompanied by Luigi Barzini, Editor of the *Corriere d'America* visited the studio of WCDA during his recent visit to New York.

Italian Language in American Schools

Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, President of the Italian Teachers Association, has published his Sixth Annual Report containing valuable information on the teaching of Italian in the High Schools, Colleges, and Universities in the United States. Statistics gathered by Dr. Cosenza show a constant increase in the study of Italian in this country. While in the school year 1922-23 Italian was taught only in 11 high schools, of which nine were in New York City, the number increased in the year 1926-27 to fifty-one. In the

three preceeding years, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, the number of schools in which Italian was taught were 16, and 45 respectively.

There has been an increase also in registration of students in Italian courses in the colleges and universities. The report of Dr. Cosenza is not complete since it was impossible for him to obtain information from all institutions of learning in the United States. When he first began collecting these statistics, Dr. Cosenza made the request, which he repeats this year, that all persons who know of any high school or college where Italian is taught be kind enough to communicate the fact to him. His address is: College of the City of New York, Brooklyn Centre, 80 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, New York.

The first report of Dr. Cosenza on the study of Italian in America was made under the auspices of the Italy America Society five years ago. In consequence, it has been made possible for the president of the Italian Teachers Association to continue this useful work.

San Francisco Opera

The fifth season of the San Francisco Opera Association, under the direction of Maestro Gaetano Merola, closed on October second, after a series of fourteen performances in which were included ten Italian, one German and two French operas. The Association reports a box office receipt of one hundred eighty-six thousand dollars, or an increase of thirty thousand over the receipts of the preceding season. This indicates not only the growing popularity of opera in the West but also a marked appreciation of Italian art. Italian opera was represented by the following group of works: *Aida*, *Il Trovatore*, *Falstaff*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *Pagliacci*, *Tosca*, *Manon Lescaut*, *Bohème*, *Turandot*, and *La Cena delle Belle*. The Germano opera was Wagner's *Tristan* and the two French, Bizet's *Carmen* and Gounod's *Romeo et Juliette*.

The San Francisco Company included, in addition to a chorus of one hundred and two, several "guest" artists from the Metropolitan Opera House.

Vatican Choir in America

The Roman Polyphonic Society or the Vatican Choir, as it is more familiarly known, gave the first American concert of its second American tour at the Metropolitan Opera House on November 28th. Its program of old religious music drawn from the work of Palestrina and his contemporaries, while it gave the chorus little opportunity to display versatility, did at least, in performance, prove them a powerful, flexible, splendidly trained body of singers.

On November thirtieth the entire Chorus of sixty visited the

White House where they were presented to President and Mrs. Coolidge by the Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo De Martino.

Music School at Capri

Maestro Ottorino Respighi, the celebrated Italian composer, has been appointed Director of the Summer Music School for Foreigners at Capri; an organization under the patronage of the Italian Ministry of Education. The courses beginning early in July of next year will last eight weeks.

Composition, piano, singing, violin, cello, harp, opera singing, and Italian language and culture are included in the program of instruction. Each professor will give three music lessons a week, two for each individual student and one in class. There will be a general class every Saturday together with a concert given either by the professors or by specially invited artists. The lessons in language and culture will be given in class exclusively, three times each week.

Sir Rennell Rood Speaks to Members on "The Italian People"

Sir Rennell Rodd, distinguished lecturer, writer and scholar for many years Ambassador of H. M. The King of England in Rome, during his recent visit to the United States, kindly consented to lecture to the Members of the Italy America Society.

A large and distinguished audience assembled at the beautiful residence of Mr. Clarence Mackay who had granted the Society his hospitality and the address delivered by Sir Rennell Rodd will not easily be forgotten.

After having recalled the origins of the Italian people and the history of the various races and civilization which assembled on the Mediterranean Peninsula and to whom the differences in taste, character and aspect of the people of the various regions of Italy can be traced, the former Ambassador recalled, with many interesting and little known details, Italy's part in the war and the final moulding of a people into a great modern nation.

Sir Rennell Rodd was in Rome at the time and saw the country torn on one side by the promises of her former allies on the other by the idealistic desire of the people to enter the conflict on the side of justice. The latter won the day and Italy entered the war at a moment in which the allies were pressed on every side and had seen the Russian forces give way, torn as they were by internal strife.

Italy's sacrifice for the general cause is well known. Sir Rennell Rodd read a page from General Hindenburg's diary in which it was made evident that she had to cope mostly single handed with a formidable enemy. While the many races represented in the Au-

stro-Hungarian Army were somewhat divided on the eastern front, according to the German Field Marshall, they were enthusiastically united in the desire of fighting Italy — and it seems but natural that the Italian people should have resented being called upon to make concessions in favor of those who had fought her army with so much vigor.

Membership Drive

The special Year Book which will be published in 1928 to mark the Society's Decennial will contain lists of all the members belonging to every Branch; and the Society hopes to make it representative of the best in the community, and to bring the New York membership close to 2,000. For this purpose a Membership Drive is being organized, and all members will be asked this time, as in the past, to give the Society their kind assistance by proposing at least one other member.

Summer Courses for Americans at the University of Rome

The summer Courses and Lectures for American students at the University of Rome, organized by the Associazione Italo-Americana will begin next July at Palazzo Salviati, Corso Umberto I, 217. Registrations will be received at the office of the Italy America Society. Courses will be given on Italian language (elementary and advanced classes), archeology and history of art, contemporary history of Italy and history of Italian literature. The students will make trips to Assisi, Perugia, Viterbo, Ostia, Frascati, Tusculum, Tivoli, and other places.

The courses are supplemented by lectures on art, history, literature, given by prominent Italian professors among whom are H. E. Emilio Bodrero, Under Secretary of State for Public Education and President of the Associazione Italo Americana.

The admission fee of the Courses is two hundred lire. Persons who attend the courses regularly will on request receive a certificate of attendance. Final examinations will be held at the close of the course and persons who pass them will receive, upon payment of one hundred lire, a diploma of proficiency.

The courses are open to students and teachers of American Universities and to others who wish to extend their knowledge of Italian literature, history and art.

ITALIANA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE ITALIAN LITERARY GUIDE SERVICE

T. W. HUNTINGTON, JR.
Director

It is the aim of "ITALIANA" to present a reference list of the important current literary material relating to the Life and Letters of modern Italy. In order that a fair cross-section of current opinion may be presented, it is necessary that critical as well as favorable comment be included in the bibliography. "ITALIANA" does not commit itself to the approval or disapproval of the material noted; it aims only to direct the reader to the available sources of information and expressions of opinion.

American and British publishers should have books in our hands not later than the first of the month, in order that they may be noted in the issue published on the 15th of the month.

The Italiana Evenings

The second Italiana evening of the season was held in the Steinway Building, New York City on Friday evening, December 2nd. The subject of the evening was the life of William Roscoe Thayer, who devoted the best years of his life to the writing of "The Life and Times of Cavour". Mr. Thayer's life was that of the true scholar, whose whole life was devoted to one all-consuming study. In concluding his sketch of Mr. Thayer's life, Mr. Huntington said: "He who was able to interpret to us the life-adventure of man in the flesh — his spirit carries on — setting for us an ideal of one endowed with integrity of character and a unique faculty of interpretation — an ability to let us look upon the finest aspects of human life — that ability which marks 'The Scholar Achieved'".

Professor Bruno Roselli of Vassar College added to the interest of the evening by telling the audience some personal reminiscences about William Roscoe Thayer. Several musical numbers completed the program.

The New American

This new publication, unusual in its character and remarkably interesting in its contents, is the work of two Americans of

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Italian extraction, Edward Corsi and Anthony Bevilacqua. They feel that there is a large group of new Americans, those of Italian parentage, who have a distinct contribution to make in the field of literature, art and thought. They are naturally interested in the events and intellectual life of the country from which their parents came, but have a personal and typically American point of view which finds its expression in this new magazine, which ought to be of interest not only to Italy's friends, but to all those students of social conditions and intellectual development in this country.

ITALIANA and the Italy America Society wish the new publication all success, and hope that it will find adequate support and encouragement.

Subscription at \$5.00 a year can be secured by writing to The New American, 27 Cleveland Place, New York City.

The index of the first issue is given below:

GIANNINI: A MASTER FINANCIER .	ZOE A. BATTU
THE DYKE, a poem	MARGARET WIDDEMER
MIRRORS, a story	MASSIMO BONTEMPELLI
TO A LONELY LADY, a poem.....	PETER A. LEA
AN ITALIAN LOOKS AT AMERICA...	BENIAMINO DE RITIS
PORTRAIT OF A WISE GUY.....	ALEXANDER BEVILAQUA
PICK IT UP, YOU FOOL, a story.....	GIUSEPPE CAUTELA
TONTITOWN.....	CHARLES MORROW WILSON
THE ORIGINALITY OF POE	FRANCO FRUSCI
MY STAR, a prose poem	GIOVANNI PAPINI
TWO POEMS	EMANUELE CARNEVALI
THE SLAP, a story	RAFFAELE CALZINI
WINDS OF AUTUMN, a poem.....	JOSEPH ROCCO
THE IMMIGRANT AND HIS FAITH....	EDWARD J. LYNG

The Annual Book Exhibit at the National Arts Club

During November of each year the National Arts Club of New York City assembles in its galleries an exhibit of the best books of the year from all publishers. This event is an established institution of Gramercy Park and book-lovers look upon it as a unique opportunity to appraise the literary output of American Publishers.

The publishers are invited to exhibit the best of their books. And so it is with interest that among the exhibits we find this year twenty odd books dealing with various aspects of Italian life and letters. Here they are, some new and some in new editions, in their ensemble portraying the manifold interest in Italian affairs. The volumes which were on exhibition, as listed below, are undoubtedly a fair measure of the publishers' estimate of their best books of the year on this subject:

SOCIOLOGY

BORDEAUX, JEANNE — Mussolini the Man (Doran).
 PALEOLOGUE, MAURICE — Cavour (Harpers).
 SALVELMI, GAETANO — The Fascist Dictatorship (Holt).

FINE ARTS

- ANDERSON, A. J. — *The Joyous Friar: The Story of Fra Filippo Lippi* (Stokes).
ANDERSON, W. J. — *Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy* (Scribner).
EBERLEIN H. D. and RAMSDELL, R. W. — *Practical Book of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese Furniture* (Lippincott).
FREEMAN, LUCY J. — *Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance* (Macmillan).
ROLLAND, ROMAIN — *Michelangelo* (Duffield).
TONKS, OLIVER S. — *A History of Italian Painting* (Appleton).
VENTURI, ADOLFO — *A Short History of Italian Art* (Macmillan).

LITERATURE

- CHAPMAN, JOHN JAY — *Dante* (Houghton Mifflin).
CLARK, CHAS U. — *Italian Lessons and Readings* (World Pub. Co.).

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

- CHESTERTON, GILBERT — *Saint Francis of Assisi* (Doran).
LANDUCCI — *A Florentine Diary*.
MEREJKOWSKI, D. — *The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci* (Putnam).
VAN SANTVOORD, SEYMOUR — *Saint Francis* (Dutton).

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

- DOUGLAS, NORMAN — *Old Calabria* (Dodd Mead).
HOOKER, KATHARINE — *Through the Heel of Italy* (Henkle).
MAUCLAIR, CAMILLE — *Florence* (Dutton).
MURRAY, A. H. HALLAM — *Sketches on the Old Road through France to Florence* (Dutton).
NEWMAN, E. M. — *Seeing Italy* (Funk and Wagnalls).
VAUGHAN, H. M. — *Florence and Her Treasures* (Doran).
VINCENT, E. R. P. — *The Italy of the Italians* (Dutton).
WHARTON, EDITH — *Italian Backgrounds* (Scribner).

Recent Publications on Italian Life and Letters

II. — ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY

Those especially interested in the current economic situation in Italy should consult current issues of the following publications:

- "COMMERCE REPORTS", Washington, D. C.
"BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL", London, England.
"THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE", N. Y. C.
"THE ECONOMIST", London, England.

These four publications are issued weekly, and may be found in the periodical rooms of all larger libraries.

"BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT" (of the Assn. of Italian Corporations).

"THE ITALIAN EXPORTER" (of the Istituto Nazionale per l'Esportazione).

These two publications are issued monthly and may be obtained free upon application to the Italy America Society, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

The "Business and Financial Report", dated November 1st, 1927, contains a useful resume of accomplishments of the Fascist Government in its great task in the economic field, namely "mobilizing the nation's potential wealth-producing assets". The survey covers the six

years since the Fascist regime took office, and treats of six specific lines of development:

1. The Campaign to increase wheat-production.
2. The development of irrigation.
3. The improvement of means of rail, motor and telephone communication.
4. The increasing of the hydro-electric resources of the country.
5. The rebuilding of the towns destroyed by the Messina earthquake twenty years ago, the improvement of the living quarters on the outskirts of the city of Rome, and the erection of apartment houses for government employees in the leading towns.
6. The development of the potential wealth of the African Italian Colonies. These and other important works which are being carried out by the Government may well justify the words with which Sig. Mussolini greeted the fifth anniversary of the March on Rome: — "Let us celebrate it not by words but by deeds. Let railways, roads, aqueducts, public buildings, land reclamation, houses, bear witness to the world that Fascism is transforming Italy and increasing her strength in all directions".

ANGELONE, ROMOLO, "ITALY'S ECONOMIC POLICY".

Reprinted from "La Rivista Commerciale Italo-Americana" October 15, 1927; by the Commercial Attache of the Royal Italian Embassy in Washington, D. C.

A consideration of five of the outstanding basic factors of the Italian monetary reform:

- (1) A balanced State budget,
- (2) Reduction and reinforcement of paper currency,
- (3) Reorganization and reduction of the internal public debt.
- (4) Settlement of the foreign war debts.
- (5) Provisions for a gradual and systematic amortization of the internal debt.

ARMSTRONG, HAMILTON FISH, "WHERE THREE RACES MEET".

North American Review, ct. 1927, 224:381-90.

A study of that "distinct racial and linguistic unit" which today forms part of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State but which since the days of Charlemagne have retained "characteristics and problems of their own and a very considerable national consciousness and pride. Geography forces Europe to consider their wishes. Their lands lie across the historic route of migrations from the East to the West; over a third of their total number of approximately a million and a half are today living outside the Yugoslav borders, mostly in Italy". The Treaty of Rapallo, Nov. 12, 1920 left about 475,000 Yugoslavs in Italy, the greater part of them Slovenes.

COLLINS, PAUL V., "MUSSOLINI WANTS MAN-POWER; IS CRUSHING BIRTH CONTROL".

A direct interview with Il Duce.

The Outlook (New York) November 16, 1927, 147:323-5.

COSENZA MARIO E., "ITALIAN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT".

Brooklyn, New York, Mario E. Cosenza, (80 Willoughby St.), 1927.

ELLERY, ELOISE, "FASCIST ITALY ADJUSTING NATIONAL PROBLEMS".

Current History, October 1927, 27:137-8.

LABRIOLA, DR. ARTURO, "WHY I FLED FROM ITALY: A STATEMENT OF FACT".

Review of Reviews (London) Sep.-Oct. 1927, pp. 221-7.

By the Minister for Labor in the administration of which Signor Giolitti was the head. An account of the reasons which led him to flee from Italy several months ago at the risk of his life.

OSMOND, PERCY, H., "PAOLO VERONESE: HIS CAREER AND WORK".

London, The Sheldon Press. 25/-.

The first book to give a really adequate account in English of the career and work of Paolo Veronese. The book fills a gap in the literature of art, for no large-scale monograph on the subject exists. The book is illustrated by nearly 100 reproductions of paintings.

PANUNZIO, CONSTANTINE, "IMMIGRATION CROSSROADS".

New York, The Macmillan Co., 1927, \$2.50.

In this volume Dr. Panunzio presents a careful study of the past, present, and possible future of immigration in the United States. The author gives the annual quotas of the more important countries, under the Immigration Act of 1924, as follows:

Germany	51,227
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	34,007
Irish Free State	28,567
Sweden	9,561
Norway	6,453
Poland	5,982
France	3,954
Italy	3,845
Czechoslovakia	3,073
Denmark	2,789
Russia	2,248
Switzerland	2,081
Netherlands	1,648
All other	9,132

164,667

PENNACHIO, ALBERTO, "THE CORPORATIVE STATE".

Published by Italian Historical Society. — Price \$1.00.

This is the fourth pamphlet issued by the Italian Historical Society and illustrates an all important development in Italian legislation. Mr. Pennachio explains the origin and the purpose of the Laws regarding the Corporation. The text of the Law on the relations between Capital and Labor is given. A bibliography and a tabulated chart of the Corporations are furnished in the Appendix.

PETRE, MAUDE D., "FASCISM IN ITS RELATION TO FREEDOM".

Nineteenth Century, Oct. 1927, 608:479-93.

"Fascism, as at present constituted, implies a large sacrifice of individual liberty. Is that sacrifice justified by the end that is to be attained?"

ROSELLI, BRUNO, "OUR ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS: THEIR RACIAL BACKGROUNDS".

New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1927.

This is a reprint of a chapter originally published in "Immigrant Backgrounds" edited by Henry Pratt Fairchild (Wiley).

"Confronted by the effects of the boomerang which the suddenness and the rudeness of the Johnson (Exclusion) Law created, America may will consider tomorrow the advisability of an alternative remedy: the study and sympathetic understanding of the background of her Italian immigrants".

- **"THE ITALIAN NAVY IN THE WORLD WAR" 1915-1918.**
Rome, Office of Chief of Staff of Royal Italian Navy.
Surveys the work of the Italian Navy in the War in a manner suitable for the general reader. It contains about thirty photographic illustrations and eighteen charts and diagrams. The first section of the book deals with the organization and development of the navy in the war. The second section covers its varied activities. A list is given of the principal fleet commanders and those decorated for gallantry.
- **"THE FASCIST STATE".**
The Nation (New York) Sep. 28, 1927, 125:322.
A view of the Fascist State reprinted from the London Times.
- **"THE VATICAN DEMAND FOR A NEW PAPAL STATE".**
Literary Digest, Nov. 5, 1927, p. 33.
For the first time since the rupture of relations between the Holy See and the Government of Italy in 1870, when the entry of the Italian troops into Rome signalized the passing of the temporal power of the Papacy, the Catholic Church has intimated the terms on which it would be willing to compose the quarrel.
- **"AMERICAN DEMOCRACY VS. FASCISM".**
Literary Digest, Oct. 15, 1927, 95:16.
A discussion of the possibility of "something like a head-on collision between Fascism and American democracy".

III. — FINE ARTS.

- BURGESS, IDA J., "CIMABUE'S CARTOONS FOR STAINED WINDOWS".**
International Studio, Sep. 1927, 33-8.
The windows in the Franciscan Church in Assisi are among the few treasures in glass preserved to us from his day and work.
- COMSTOCK, HELEN, "PAINTINGS BY SASSETTA IN AMERICA".**
International Studio, Oct. 1927, pp. 35-41.
Stefano di Giovanni called Sassetta, inaugurated the final phase of Siena's greatness in the second quarter of the fifteenth century. In the United States there are seventeen paintings of record by Sassetta (or by close followers of Sassetta).
- KOLTONSKI, ALEKSANDER, "ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI AND GIOTTO: ART ON THE ALTAR OF FAITH".**
Translated from the Polish by Edward Weintal.
London, S. Low, Marston & Co. 1926.
- MEREJKOWSKI, D., "THE ROMANCE OF LEONARDO DA VINCI".**
A new complete translation by Bernard Guilbert Guerney.
New York, Boni and Liveright. (The Modern Library).
- NEWTON, NORMAN, T., "IN A ROMAN VILLA GARDEN: THE VILLA CHIGI, AN ITALIAN COUNTRY PLACE OF SIMPLE DESIGN, AND SERENE, UNAFFECTED CHARM".**
House and Garden, Oct. 1927, 52:116.

ORCUTT, WILLIAM DANA, "THE BOOK BINDERS OF ITALY".
Publishers' Weekly. Sept. 24, 1927, p. 1067.

- "A HUNDRED ITALIAN MASTERPIECES FOR AMERICA".
Literary Digest, Aug. 6, 1927, 94:26-7.
A note concerning the purchase by Sir Joseph Duveen of the famous Benson collection of 120 Italian pictures, ranging from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries.
- "D'ANNUNZIO PRODUCING HIMSELF".
Literary Digest, Oct. 22, 1927, 95:26-7.
Near his estate on Lake Garda D'Annunzio is spending the twilight of his life in producing his own plays. The company he has organized will produce all of his place in succession, not only in D'Annunzio's Theatre, but also in other parts of Italy; and the prospect is held out that they may wander even farther afield.

IV. — LITERATURE.

BAILEY, JOHN, "CARDUCCI".
New York, Oxford University Press, \$0.85.
The Tayloran Lecture, 1926.

BOYD, ERNEST, "LITERATURE ABROAD: GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO".

Saturday Review, Nov. 5, 1927, p. 283.

"The Fascist Government is to become a patron of a publishing enterprise worthy of the Fascist setting. The Government presents the publication of the complete works of Gabriele D'Annunzio, which is to consist of eighty volumes, to be published within a period of six years, under the patronage of Benito Mussolini and His Majesty the King of Italy. The first volume is sort of preface and index to the set, containing facsimiles of manuscripts and photographs of the author and his possessions".

GIANTURCO, ELIO, "ITALIAN LETTERS: NURSLINGS OF POLY-HYMNIA".

New York Herald-Tribune, Books, Nov. 20, 1927.

A running commentary on some of the younger Italian poets, notably Corazzini, Gozzano, Borsi and Mastri.

LIVINGSTON, ARTHUR, "THE NOBEL PRIZE TO GRAZIA DELEDDA".
New York Herald-Tribune Books, Nov. 20, 1927.

Last week's award of the Nobel Prize to Grazia Deledda calls the attention of Americans to a name which was better known in this country a generation ago than it is to-day. Born in 1875, but, as a sort of Nathalie Crane, beginning her literary career in 1887, the once-famous Sardinian authoress was one of those realists whom William Dean Howells discovered in Europe and held up from the Editor's Easy Chair as a model to flowering American novelists. She was, as European authors go, copiously translated in those days. In 1905 Henry Holt published "After the Divorce", in 1907 came "An Innocent Barabbas", selected by Rossiter Johnson for the Italian section of Review of World Literature. In 1908 came "Ashes", published by John Lane. An occasional short story from her pen crept into American magazines. She was regularly reviewed in the papers that dealt with foreign literature".

MARINONI, ANTONIO, and PASSARELLI, LUIGI A., "SIMPLE ITALIAN LESSONS".

New York, Holt, 1926. \$1.60.

PARINI, GIUSEPPE, "THE DAY: MORNING, MIDDAY, EVENING, NIGHT".

Translated into English blank verse with intro. notes and appendix by H. K. Bower.

London, Routledge, 5/-.

RENDI, RENZO, "CAMPANILE'S HUMOR PUZZLES ITALY".

New York Times Book Review, Nov. 27, 1927.

The Italian literary world is rather surprised at the success of Achille Campanile's book "What is This Thing They Call Love?". (Edizioni Corbaccio, Milan, price 10 lire). At first rejected by various publishers, then characterized by critics as "a book of idiotic humor", it has in the space of a few weeks exhausted numerous editions and its success is being steadily maintained. Achille Campanile is a man in his thirties, a Roman and inclined to corpulence; he always wears a monocle in his right eye.

— "BOOK-HUNTING IN THE VATICAN".

Literary Digest, Sept. 10, 1927, p. 29.

"What literary treasures may come to light when the Vatican Library is catalogued, only time can tell". The Carnegie Endowment is to aid the undertaking.

V. — HISTORY.

CHESTERTON, GILBERT KEITH, "ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI".

New York, Doran, \$2.50.

SALISBURY, E., "THE SAINTS OF ASSISI".

London: Burns, Oates and Washbourne 6/0.

VI. — DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

BELLOC, HILAIRE, "THE PATH TO ROME".

London, Nelson 2/6.

DOUGLAS, NORMAN, "OLD CALABRIA".

New York, Boni and Liveright. (The Modern Library).

With a new introduction, written exclusively for the Modern Library edition, by Mr. Douglas.

FATTORUSSO, G. (Ed.) "WONDERS OF ITALY".

(Italy for The Tourist Series).

Florence, G. Fattorusso, 1925.

The monuments of antiquity, the churches, the palaces, the treasures of art; a handbook for students and travellers.

1560 illustrations. Second edition.

HAYWOOD, CAPT. C. W., "TO THE MYSTERIOUS LORIAN SWAM".

London, Seeley & Service, 21/-.

An account of the journey undertaken by Captain Haywood through the scarcely known and waterless tracts of Jubaland, before that province of British East Africa was ceded to the Italian Government.

HEINE, HEINRICH, "ITALIAN TRAVEL SKETCHES".

Translated by Elizabeth Sharp.

London, Foulis, 6/-.

— "FLORENTINE NIGHTS".

Translated by C. G. Leland.
London, Methuen, 25/-.

HOOKER, MRS. KATHERINE PUTNAM, "THROUGH THE HEEL OF ITALY".

New York. Rae D. Henkle Co. \$5.00.

A travel book by the author of "Wayfarers in Italy".

KNOTTNERUS-MAYER, DR., "BIRDS AND BEASTS OF THE ROMAN ZOO".

London, G. Allen and Unwin.

MURRAY, A. H. HALLAM, "SKETCHES ON THE OLD ROAD THROUGH FRANCE TO FLORENCE".

London, Murray, 12/-.

NEWMAN, E. M., "SEEING ITALY".

Newman travel talks.

New York, Funk & Wagnalls. \$5.00.

PELLERANO, LUIGI, "SICILY: ISLAND OF VIVID BEAUTY AND CRUMBLING GLORY".

Nat. Geographic Magazine, Oct. 1927, 52:432-49.

A series of twenty-two colored illustrations (antochromes Lumière) of the scenic beauties of the Island of Sicily, and accompanying text.

ITALIAN WORKS

"LEONARDO".

Bibliographic Monthly, directed by Luigi Russo.

The publication is concluding a survey of Italian studies during the last twenty five years. The October number discusses slavonic studies in Italy. Besides book reviews the "Leonardo" has a bibliographic list covering several foreign countries as well as Italy. The service of "Italiana" has proven useful to "Leonardo" and kind reference is made to it in the September issue.

"GERARCHIA".

Political Review edited by Benito Mussolini.

The October number commemorates the Fifth Anniversary of the March on Rome. The first article is by the Italian Premier, interesting reminiscences are contributed by the Messrs. Farinacci, Bottai Giunta, Iglioni and others. Foreign relations are as usual brilliantly reviewed by Virgilio Gayda.

"RASSEGNA ITALIANA", (Roma, Piazza Miglianelli 25) for October contains: "La Vittoria Italiana decisiva per la guerra mondiale", by the Editor; Three Shelley's poems translated into Italian by the late Adolfo De Bosis; "L'Italia potenza marittima nella Grande Guerra" by Silvio Salza and other important articles.

"NUOVA RIVISTA STORICA". The September-December issue of this historical magazine, published six times a year (Prof. Corrado Barbagallo, Editor, 132 A. Falcone, Naples) contains articles by Achille Norsa, "La filosofia nella storia del Machiavelli"; Carlo Volpati, "Amici e ammiratori di Alessandro Volta in Germania" and various discussions and reviews.

- "ANNUARIO ITALIANO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL COMMERCIO DELLA SETA". Milano, Soc. ed. Unitas, Lire 50.
- "LE COLONIE ITALIANE" Bologna, Cappelli, 210 pages, ill., Lire 10.
- MARANGONI, M., "ARTE BAROCCA" (Revisioni Critiche) Firenze, Vallecchi, Lire 20.
- ABBAGNANO, N., "IL NUOVO IDEALISMO INGLESE E AMERICANO". Napoli, Perrella. Lire 30.
- GHISLERI, A., "LA LIBIA NELLA STORIA E NEI VIAGGIATORI". Torino, Paravia. Lire 16.
- ALBERTI, M., "BENITO MUSSOLINI BANCHIERE DELLA NAZIONE". Milano, Mondadori. Lire 15.
- VITTORI, G., "MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA". Milano, Casa ed. Amatrix, Lire 38.
- VOLPATI, C., "ALESSANDRO VOLTA NELLA GLORIA E NELL'INTIMITA'". Milano, Treves, Lire 27.50.
- PISTELLI, E., "EROI, UOMINI E RAGAZZI" with a preface by Benito Mussolini. Firenze, Sansoni, Lire 12.
- MUSSOLINI ARNALDO, "POLEMICHE E PROGRAMMI". A collection of articles written by the brother of the Italian Premier in *Popolo d'Italia* during the year 1926. Milano, Casa Editrice Alpes.
- VIDARI, GIOVANNI, "PER LA SCUOLA E PER LA PATRIA". Torino G. B. Paravia. Lire 10.
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